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NEWS CONFERENCE ON U.S. SALT II REJECTION

LD082236 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Report on news conference by Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister; Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Department, in Moscow on 8 December; video shows Bessmertnykh, Chervov and Pyadyshev on a platform with reporters and cameramen in audience -- Bessmertnykh, Chervov, and Pyadyshev voices recorded; announcer reads reporters' questions over video of them standing to ask questions]

[Text] [Announcer] A news conference on the USSR's position with regard to the operating conditions of the agreements concerning Strategic Arms Limitation was held in Moscow today. Comrade Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who spoke at the press conference, stated:

[Bessmertnykh] Events, the consequence of which could have the most serious impact on the further development of the international situation, have been happening lately in the field connected with the strategic stability in the world.

The United States has not only announced its rejection of the 1972 interim agreement and SALT II, but has also exceeded in practice one of the main limitations stipulated in that treaty by putting into combat service the 132st bomber equipped to carry cruise missiles. The United States thereby took an unprecedented provocative step designed to wreck the treaty structure of limiting the arms race.

Washington has come out in the role of a violator of the process of a basic reduction and liquidation of nuclear weapons.

The logic of the present administration's attitude toward the fundamental problems of security has led it to the violation of SALT II, a logic which is built on the obsolete stereotype of old thinking that it is somehow possible to ensure one's own security at the expense of the security of others.

The unique logic of U.S. diplomacy where the public is told one thing and in effect something else is done is also evident here.

Let's take a look: At Reykjavik the U.S. President gave his consent to the liquidation of all strategic offensive weapons within the framework of an agreed period. Now, however the United States is opening up the floodgates of an unlimited race of precisely these armaments.

At Geneva the U.S. delegation says that it is guided by instructions to move ahead, but in essence it has not made a single step toward accords and has put a brake on the talks.

On 5 December the Soviet Government said that the USSR is refraining for the time being from withdrawing from the limitations of the SALT I agreement and the SALT II. The Soviet Union's decision is based on the immense importance for all mankind of the whole question and from the same noble, humane motives which stand behind the Soviet program for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, behind our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and behind the USSR's large-scale proposals for compromise at Reykjavik.

The Soviet side is giving the U.S. leadership the opportunity to weigh once again in a responsible manner all the possible consequences of its actions, and to heed the unanimous opinion of the world community and the sober voices in political and public circles, including in the United States itself.

[Unidentified voice] Thank you, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. And now, your questions, please.

[Announcer] A question from CSSR television: Western propaganda explains the Soviet Union's restraint by the fact that it apparently has a certain superiority in strategic weapons. Is this so? Col Gen Chervov, chief of directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, replies.

[Chervov] Such theses that the Soviet Union allegedly has a superiority in strategic weapons are, indeed, now evident in the West. Such claims however, in truth do not add up. They are pure invention. Since the end of the sixties and the start of the seventies, and up to the present day, a strategic parity has existed between the Soviet Union and the United States. There is no superiority; there is a parity. At Reykjavik the Soviet side handed to President Reagan a summary table of data on the quantities of the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States where not only the overall total was indicated, but it was also broken down into types of weapons, quantitities of carriers of each type, and also the quantity of nuclear warheads on the strategic weapons.

It can be seen from that table that up to date the Soviet Union does indeed have rather more strategic carriers, since SALT II was not ratified, was not implemented, and no reduction in strategic carriers was made. If the treaty was implemented, the strategic carriers would be reduced to an equal level. This same table shows that the United States has considerably more nuclear warheads [yadernyy zaryad] in its triad which can be carried by the U.S. strategic weapons at one time. Altogether, counting in both carriers and nuclear warheads, there is a strategic parity between the USSR and United States.

The U.S. side made no objection to such an evaluation.

[Announcer] (Kraszewski), correspondent of the Polish TRYBUNA LUDU, asks, what is the meaning of the words, the USSR is for the time being refraining from going beyond the limitations of the SALT I agreement and the SALT II?

[Bessmertnykh] A legitimate question. How long does this: For the time being, mean? I think that in the case in question a great deal will depend upon the conduct of the United States itself; first and foremost, how the United States will now behave specifically in fact, in the military strategic sphere. Well, for instance, there can be a number of alternative moves here. One can forecast these. For instance, the United States could take compensatory actions, which would enable it to remain within the existing framework of agreements and treaties, in spite of the fact that the 131st bomber has been equipped for cruise missiles and is being made operational in this form.. Or there is the option of the United States doing nothing at all, and continuing stubbornly and persistently its policy of violation of this and other provisions of the treaty and agreement. Then, of course, the Soviet Union would be compelled to undertake the necessary measures.

[Announcer] What is the West's reaction to the Soviet Government's announcement?

[Bessmertnykh] The governments in a number of countries have reacted in passing, so to speak, to what is happening. These are chiefly the governments of a number of NATO countries. I think that the reasons for such behavior by these governments if wholly explicable, since in other cases, too, -- regardless of whether their national interests were affected by some actions or other by the United States -- they took the line of supporting all the steps taken by Washington, by way of a falsely understood alliance-solidarity. I should like to say a lively discussion is under way in both public and political circles, not only in governments, about what is to come next. This has affected U.S. public and political circles, too. That is, the chief conclusion for today is that a serious discussion in under way. First and foremost, a great deal of support can be felt for the reasonable, considered, carefully balanced progress of Soviet diplomacy under the circumstances which are being established today.

One could even say that a sort of nationwide, or international referendum is taking place on U.S. policy in the sphere of strategic weapons; and a sort of vote of no confidence in Washington's policy in the strategic weapons sphere is already now being presented, and we can feel this.

[Announcer] An ABC correspondent: in order to reach agreement with the Reagan administration, could not the Soviet Government and Mr Gorbachev agree to a smaller package of agreements than the one proposed at Reykjavik?

[Bessmertnykh] I think that despite the possiblity of achieving interim accords, and we have spoken about these, the Soviet Union and the United States have already historically found themselves at a higher stage than was the case, for instance, several months ago. Even some time ago, we took as our premise the possibility of an interim agreement on medium-range missiles, and cuts of less than 50 percent in strategic offensive weapons were being proposed. We have already seen all this, but it was before Reykjavik; and why should we go back past the limits of what has been achieved? I am fundamentally unable to agree with the opinion repeated here by the esteemed correspondent, that the Soviet Union, or Gorbachev, as he put it, is more interested in agreements than the United States or the U.S. leadership. This is an exceptionally incorrect conclusion, if it really does exist in anyone's mind. It is incorrect because it could lead to misconstruing of the tactics and strategy of conduct of affairs by the Soviet Union, including conduct in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction.

[Announcer] Why has the Soviet Union made such a fuss over just one bomber?

[Bessmertnykh] I think that in fact there is nothing particularly tragic in the fact that yet another bomber has been fitted with cruise missiles. That is, the strategic picture itself has not radically changed because of this. This is not the point, the fact that it is the 131st bomber, as if 130 was good, while 131 is too many. That is not the point. The point is that by equipping a 131st bomber with cruise missiles and adding it to combat capabilities in this way, the United States has overstepped the limit of 1,320 units established by SALT II for ballistic missiles with multiple warheads and heavy bombers carrying cruise missiles. This action is dangerous as a tendency, as the opening of the floodgates, which may be followed by violation of other ceilings as well, and of other restrictions, both quantitative and qualitative.

[Announcer] Comrade Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Department, rounds off the news conference.

[Pyadyshev] On 12 May 1979, when drafting of SALT II was still continuing, Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, made the following statement: If the United States were to sign SALT II and then refuse to ratify it, it would find itself in the role of warmonger, by having refused to take part in joint efforts to restrict the proliferation of the most destructive weapons mankind has ever known. On this, we conclude our news conference.

ZAGLADIN ON TWO APPROACHES TO MORATORIUM ISSUE

LD081111 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- "An end to the build-up of nuclear arsenals by introducing even bilateral Soviet-U.S. moratorium alone could become a serious practical step towards their reduction and elimination", points out professor Vadim Zagladin. He has contributed an article to the December issue of "SOVETSKIY SOYUZ" [SOVIET UNION] magazine.

The author stresses that an end to tests would sharply reduce possibilities for the development of new varieties of nuclear arms.

"If one really strives for an end to the nuclear arms race, the elementary logic suggests it is essential, to begin with to secure an end to tests immediately".

Soviet scientists, the article says, have worked out a procedure for checking nuclear weapons without testing them. American scientists, probably, know how this can be achieved.

If they do not know, then, after agreement on the cessation of tests is reached, the USSR would be ready to share its "secrets" in this respect with the United States. This is what Mikhail Gorbachev said in the interview to the editor-in-chief of the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO.

There has been no response to this idea on the part of Washington. And it is, however, understandable why. Arguments in defence of nuclear tests are being adduced in the United States not for the sake giving them up.

Touching upon the question of monitoring the observance of the moratorium on nuclear explosions, the writer of the article points out that the USSR is ready, if accord on the termination of nuclear tests is reached, to allow on-site monitoring, i.e. at its test ranges, by the Americans.

The Soviet side agreed with the proposals of the "Delhi Six" to institute international monitoring of the cessation of tests with its participation. The USSR is also prepared to consider any other proposals.

The moratorium issue is not only the question of nuclear weapons' tests. It is also the question of a test of policy, or, perhaps, a political test of the two administration, of the two great powers, the author of the article emphasizes.

BOGACHEV: U.S. REVISING REYKJAVIK STANDS

LD081820 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- Military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The White House continues to make grand statements about the need to ensure progress at the Geneva talks on the basis of the accords reached in Reykjavik but in practice retreats from all the positions that were agreed upon at the last Soviet-American summit.

In the Icelandic capital the leaders of the USSR and the United States agreed to reduce their strategic forces by 50 percent by the end of 1991 to an equal number of delivery vehicles and warheads. The remaining nuclear arms would be dismantled in the course of the next five years, that is by 1996. In Reykjavik President Reagan agreed to convey this understanding to the delegations in Geneva to prepare a treaty to this effect.

But as soon as Ronald Reagan returned to Washington the White House "specified" that when speaking in Reykjavik about liquidating by the end of the two five-year periods all nuclear devices, including bombs, battlefield weapons, cruise missiles, intermediate range systems, etc. the President in reality had in mind not all nuclear arms but only ballistic missiles. Soon the White House altogether stopped mentioning any whatsoever reductions of nuclear weapons after 1991.

Several days ago the director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman declared that the elimination of all ballistic missiles remains the administration's long-term aim. When the White House speaks of its "long-term aims" in disarmament this always means a flat refusal by the United States to agree even to minimum reductions of any weapon systems. In this particular case Adelman explained that Washington is no longer making the emphasis on proposals to liquidate all ballistic maissiles over a period of ten years.

Washington gave the European NATO countries the main role in undermining the Soviet-American accords on the issue of medium-range missiles that were reached in Reykjavik.

As though responding to a command a number of leaders of these countries, including Thatcher, Kohl and Chirac, expressed "alarm" at the possibility of a withdrawal of American medium-range nuclear missiles from Western Europe.

At the regular session of the NATO committees in Brussels nobody ever "remembered" the NATO double-track decision of 1979 and the "zero option", as well as the incantations about NATO's desire "to liquidate a whole class of medium-range nuclear missiles".

The NATO officials did not even dare send an answer to the concrete proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries concerning the programme of a large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. Insteasd, the NATO military committee sets the following problem as the bloc's most pressing task: how to secure greater public support for the NATO strategy and make people understand that NATO's own armaments do not create a threat. A really impossible task!

Washington has set out to revise the positions on the most pressing prblems of war and peace that have been agreed upon in Reykjavik.

Every time the Soviet Union takes a step to bring closer the positions of the sides of the field of arms control Washington invariably makes a step back from its former positions apparently in fear of the very prospects of an improved climate of international relations.

The American side has kept to these tactics in matters related to strategic arms, to medium-range missiles and also to banning nuclear tests.

CHERNYSHEV HITS NATO MILITARY PLANNING COMMITTEE

LD052313 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

How can one assess the declaration of the striving for a more stable East-West relations, the declaration made by the session of the NATO Military Planning Committee that just ended? The session's communique does not even mention the United States biggest provocation, the breach of the SALT-2 Treaty. But then it proclaims "support" for the U.S. SDI program which is aimed essentially at spreading the arms race to space and turning near-earth space into a place d'armes for the establishment of U.S. hegemony and breaking another important treaty, the ABM Treaty.

The SALT-2 treaty which has sealed military partiy between the USSR and the USA and limited the nuclear arms race for a whole number of years in its central area -- the field of strategic offensive arms -- has now been trampled underfoot by Washington. This step has been dictated by nothing other than Washington's desire to beef up the U.S. arsenals of strategic systems and assure itself of military superiority. The U.S. militaristic circles are frightened with the prospects of the improvement of the international situation, of the advance toward a nuclear-free world, that opened in Reykjavik due to the Soviet initiatives. And the abandonment of the SALT-2 treaty is a logical link in the campaign of attacks on Reykjavik's historic opportunities.

Another component of this sinister campaign is the striving to "rewrite" the "package of accords" achieved in Iceland in such a way as would suit the United States. Specifically, the present statements of officials of the U.S. Administration that it is elimination of strtegic ballistic missiles and not complete elimination of strategic offensive nuclear arms and nuclear weapons altogether that should be sought also pursue the aim of achieving strategic superiority for the United States, at the negotiating table. For apart from heavy bombers the United States will also keep forward-based systems: 560 nuclear delivery aircraft based at 14 aircraft carriers, hundreds of nuclear delivery aircraft based close to the Soviet Union's borders, while the Soviet Union has no additional systems within reach of the U.S. territory.

Then what is the worth of Washington's declarations about its adherence to a nuclear disarmament?

One would like to remind to the present U.S. Administration and other NATO rulers of the advice of Senator Edward Kennedy about the need to give up the obsessive idea of getting nuclear advantages, to abandon the dangerous delusion that the more megatons, the greater the number of trump cards. It is high time certain persons in the West realize that the nuclear arms race is not a game of poker. It is a matter of life or death of peoples of the Soviet Union, the United States, the Warsaw Treaty countries, and NATO countries. Political wisdom and simply an instinct of self-preservation are now needed more than ever.

'TOP PRIORITY' VIEWS U.S. POST-REYKJAVIK STANCE

LD291645 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 29 Nov 86

["Top Priority" Discussion program presented by Vladimir Pozner, with Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov]

[Text] [Pozner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. This is Vladimir Pozner presenting "Top Priority." With me on the panel as usual, are doctors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov.

October 24th marked the 25th birthday, if you wish, of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the ACDA, and I think that that event can serve as the kick-off for today's discussion. As you know, as we all know, the director of the ACDA is Mr Kenneth Adelman, who before becoming its director was quoted as saying that arms control is a sham in general. After Reykjavik, looking at what has happened on the American scene, I think that perhaps Mr Adelman's words take on a special meaning. Anyway, I'd like to begin in the general framework of this 25th anniversary, birthday anniversary, and in general what has happened after Reykjavik.

[Bogdanov] I am really puzzled, you know, what is the correlation between Kenneth Adelman's position and the President's position? You know, the President was about to make a written agreement with the Soviet leader on most substantial points of the arms control.

[Pozner] In Reykjavik.

[Bogdanov] In Reykjavik, you know. And his director of Arms Control [chuckles] Agency, you know, is actually making a campaign against what his own President has done. That's (?my difficulty). I don't understand, you know?

[Pozner] That brings us to a logical question that I would like you, Dr Plekhanov, to take a look at. As you know, and as I think we all know, indeed it looked at one point like President Reagan was indeed ready to sign a very important agreement in the area of the reduction of strategic nuclear offensive weapons, yet in the days and weeks that passed after Reykjavik there has been a general tendency not only to deny that or to try to confuse people but a direct onslaught on the agreements that were in principle accepted by the American side in Reykjavik. There has been a retreat from the entire idea of Reykjavik. My question to you is twofold: Why bother to go to Reykjavik at all, seeing what happened today? [as heard] Why did the Americans go? And second, why this radical change, it would seem?

[Plekhanov] Well, to the question of why go to Reyjkavik, I think the President did need some kind of an appearance of successful negotiation with the Soviet Union because that's one of the weak spots of his record, the fact that he has been the only President since Eisenhower who has not been able to find any arms control agreement with the Soviet Union. And it is happening at the level of the arms race which is getting increasingly dangerous. He did promise that he would try in good faith to reach agreement and that's part of his mandate, so he needed the semblance of progress in Soviet-American relations. At the same time, I think, needing a semblance, he was not prepared -- and he is not yet prepared, as far as I can see -- to really change his original posture on Soviet-American relations, which effectively prevented any progress in arms control and in fact has led to the dismantlement of the existing arms control agreements. In fact, I think it's very significant that in the weeks since Reykjavik we have seen the long-announced step by the U.S. Government to violate the terms of the SALT-II treaty. The 131st B-52 bomber equipped with cruise missiles has been rolled out of hangar; it stands on the tarmac at some air force base and we have heard the official announcement that in December it will be actually deployed.

[Pozner] Well, who is the President? Which man is President Reagan? The man who almost signed these important agreements in Reykjavik or the man who today is again announcing a crusade against communism and going back almost to the rhetoric of the evil empire? Which of these is President Reagan? Who are we dealing with?

[Bogdanov] I wonder if anybody around this table has the right answer to that. Maybe you, Vladimir, you are the wisest among us and I hope you will explain to us! [chuckles] But that very important question you put to us because, if you look at the Soviet-American relations, that's quite a serious matter. You would not deny that. And that question, with whom the Soviet side has to deal, that's a crucial question, you know. If you have a President who after 2-3 days goes back on the most important, you know, agreements or understandings, if you like, and if he is telling that I never did it -- oh, but he did it -- my question is: Should we really trust, should we really, you know, deal with the kind of man we are dealing now? My question is: Suppose for a while that we got a written agreement at Reykjavik, signed by the American President, what would happen after he comes back to the USA? Now I tend to believe that even with that paper in his pocket he would say no, I have no paper, I haven't even signed anything, you know. That's really, it's becoming a very serious problem in the Soviet-American relations.

[Pozner] Professor Plekhanov, could you tell me in your opinion why this very clear-cut and strong effort on the part of the Administration to impress upon Americans that Reykjavik really never existed? This real retreat, this, you know, like: No, no, no! We don't want to talk about it, forget about it, it was never there. What's happening?

[Plekhanov] Well, the election is behind, that's an important factor. The Administration is entering some very stormy waters, what with Irangate and the economy and many other problems. And I think that Soviet-American relations have been put on the back burner. They were never at the top of the list of priorities for this administration. They have been forced to put it at the top of the list for a while in terms of rhetoric, in terms of some (?pollsters] that they've taken in diplomacy, but in terms of their strategic thinking the Soviet Union is important only as a bugaboo to scare the people into voting for SDI and huge defense budgets and what have you. So I think that they are now in a kind of a more normal mode of their thinking and behavior. They are more concerned about other issues which they have, and of course uppermost on their minds is the question of what they are going to do with Irangate.

So in this situation it's logical for a political leader to try to rally around him those who have been with him from the start, and that means the extreme right, in politics. And therefore I think it was significant that his speech, the President's speech, at the Center for Ethics and Public Policy at the Georgetown University was reported extensively by only one newspaper, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, which is the ultra-conservative newspaper in Washington, D.C. -- a Moonie newspaper. The other papers didn't bother to report on it because the speech was really astounding in the kind of rhetoric. I mean, it was early 1950's all they way. And he didn't mention the evil empire but he coined a new term, sea of darkness. I mean, now we are a sea of darkness and the other things, the crusade, anticommunist crusade, and even almost a promise to liberate the Soviet Union from communism. [as heard] I mean, that's astounding. Nobody can take it really seriously.

[Pozner] You mean we should vote for Reagan, that's the idea right? [laughter] Let me get back to something else here. You recall several years ago the Soviet Union announced that it would withdraw a certain number of tanks and servicemen from the German Democratic Republic. I believe it was 1,000 tanks and . . .

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Twenty thousand.

[Pozner] Twenty thousand men. Which was done, and in the West and particularly in the United States the reaction to that was oh, you know, that's insignificant. Of course at that time I said if we had said we were introducing an additional 1,000 tanks and an additional 20,000 men I could see the headlines screaming about, you know, how many more conventional forces the Soviet Union was moving into Europe. Now, in this period of President Reagan's tenure the Soviet Union has done several unilateral things. It has to begin with over a year now, well over a year, been on a unilateral moratorium concerning all nuclear testing. Okay, that's number one. Number two: the Soviet Union has taken out the SS-5's from the Kola Peninsula. Okay, that's another one. The Soviet Union has withdrawn troops from Afghanistan.

Now in all of these three gestures, each of which is important, the United States has said that it's of no importance, they are irrelevant. When those SS-5s were on the Kola Peninsula they were considered a threat to European safety. When we take them away, that is insignificant. What I am asking you as I speak about this is: do you think there is anything the Soviet Union can do to impress the U.S. establishment about its intentions? Number one. And number two: Do you believe the Soviet Union should do this kind of thing? In general, is there any sense in doing it?

[Bogdanov] Well, let me start with the second part of your question and I would express my very personal opinion. I would not do anything, you know, because I believe that whatever it is done at this end that would be dismissed by the American side as a propaganda ploy or something like that, because basically they need a bad image of the Soviet Union, that's the core of the American, you know, domestic policy. If you dismantle that, a bad Soviet Union, you have no, you know, reasons to appropriate money (?for defense).

[Pozner] Now wait a minute. Are you saying we should not do the moratorium, or we should not take out those SS-5's?

[Bogdanov] Well, that's my very personal opinion.

[Pozner] You think so?

[Bogdanov] I think so because my experience is that whatever you do would not satisfy the American side. But there is another, you know, side of the matter, which is the fact that the USA, it's not the end and beginning of everything, you know, the whole structure of international relations is more complex than just Soviet-American relations. If you cannot convince them, or you cannot expect them to accept your real, you know, deeds as a real signal for real improvement in the Soviet-American relations then of course you have millions and millions of people all over the world, they will judge after all what is wrong, what is right with the Soviet Union, you know. And that really encourages me very much that we should no, not for them...

[Pozner, interrupting] Not for the American establishment...

[Bogdanov] Not for the American establishment but the sake of the whole people in the world, because at the final end -- and I very strongly believe in that -- that would bring very positive results in the overall, you know, environment in the world.

[Pozner] Dr Plekhanov, how do you feel about that?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that we shouldn't really be discouraged by the negative reactions from the Reagan administration to some of our gestures. I mean, some of those reactions are entirely predictable. When the other side does something which you don't like you either try to dismiss it or try to put a blackout on the news about it or something else. In fact that may mean that, well, we're doing the right thing. But I think that what Dr Bogdanov said was very important, that the Reagan administration has no monopoly on world public opinion, or even on the American public opinion, or even in the opinion of the American elite. Policy making in any state is the sum total of pressures and influences and views which are brought to bear on the government from all sides, inside the country and outside. That's normal political process, it happens everywhere. We are reacting to world events and the American establishment has to react to world events. I think that our actions have had and are having an increasing impact on the way the world perceives East-West relations, prospects for arms control and disarmament, and that is important. That means changing the environment, to which the U.S. Administration has to react.

[Pozner] I think you are absolutely right and I think this is supported by what is happening right now, by what has happened in the relationship between the Soviet Union and India in the meeting between the two leaders. There again you can see that the world does not hinge only on Soviet-American relations and that the Soviet foreign policy is something that affects more than simply the United States. You wanted to add something to that?

[Plekhanov] Yes, I just wanted to add something about the visit to India. The other day I heard news about a public opinion poll in India which was taken on the eve of Comrade Gorbachev's visit there. Indians were asked which country they think is the best friend of India. Ninety-three percent of them said the Soviet Union. Only 6 percent said the United States. I am sure that 25 years ago polls were giving a different picture or perception.

[Pozner] And I am sure that the moratorium has something to do with that.

[Plekhanov] Oh, absolutely.

[Bogdanov] Oh, yes, moratorium, it's a global issue. It's not a Soviet-American problem it's a global issue and I insist on that, you know.

[Pozner] Well, fine. I want to thank you both for participating today. On the part of "Top Priority" this is Vladimir Pozner wishing you good listening and inviting you to tune in a week from today at the same time.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS

PM051157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Reception in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of State, and commander in chief of the Polish People's Republic Armed Forces, received on 3 December the heads of delegations from the fraternal armies of socialist countries taking part in the latest session of the Warsaw Pact states' Defense Ministers Committee.

W. Jaruzelski was briefed on the results of the session and the recommendations it adopted on questions concerning the further deepening and expansion of cooperation and strengthening of the Joint Armed Forces' defense capability with a view to ensuring the reliable security and peaceful development of Warsaw Pact states.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee expressed gratitude to the Defense Ministers Committee, whose activity serves the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of socialist community states and the deepening of the brotherhood in arms of servicemen from socialist armies. Dwelling on the current international situation, W. Jaruzelski pointed out the need to step up the struggle in defense of peace all over the world, against the threat of nuclear annihilation.

[Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 December 1986 First Edition carries on page 1 a TASS dispatch datelined Warsaw, 3 December, under the same headline, which is identical with this item apart from an additional final sentence which reads: "The Polish leader emphasized the important role played in this struggle by the peace-loving policy of Warsaw Pact states."]

Sokolov Returns 3 Dec

PM051153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who took part in the latest session of the Warsaw Pact states' Defense Ministers Committee, returned to Moscow 3 December.

At the airport he was met by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; and other generals and officers.

W. Natorf, Poland's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD052310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Dec 86

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program, conducted by Vladimir Pasko, All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator, with B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry; Washington correspondent Vladimir Dunayev; TASS foreign editor V.Y. Chukseyev; and Kim Gerasimov and Sergey Pravdin, who are not further identified]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted: Pyadyshev speaks on the importance of the Delhi declaration, with quotes from foreign papers]

[Pasko] I would like to put another question, from Comrade Zhiklin of (Sredneraskovets) in Krusk Oblast. He asks: Why did the Soviet Union earlier reject the so-called zero-option of President Reagan 4 years ago concerning medium-range weapons in Europe, when it was included among our package of proposals at Reykjavik?

[Pyadyshev] This question concerns the U.S. medium-range weapons being deployed in certain countries of Western Europe, the Pershing II's and cruise missiles, as well as the Soviet SS-20 missiles. This issue has been developing, moving; positions over time have taken on new outlines, both our position and the U.S. position. However, as regards the Soviet Union, our aim here was and remains unchanged. We are for the full elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in the European zone.

I shall recall that in the 15 January 1986 program for a nuclear-free world their complete elimination is envisaged in the first stage. In addition the United States must undertake not to supply its strategic missiles and medium-range missiles to other countries, while Britain and France must not build up their weapons in this category. To simplify things, the Soviet Union went so far as to leave aside the British and French nuclear potential, which is far from being something insignificant. The British and French medium-range missiles represent a farily serious force; even so, for the sake of removing concern in Europe connected with the presence of U.S. and Soviet missiles, we went as far as this step.

In Reykjavik the Soviet leadership proposed an even more radical solution to this problem. We removed the conditions mentioned above. But it was precisely the radical nature of our new stand that demands that the issue of medium-range weapons should be examined in a package with other measures, in particular along with the issues of not exceeding the ABM Treaty limits for a period of 10 years, cutting strategic offensive weapons and their complete elimination over a period of 10 years, and lastly, nuclear tests prohibition. This is the Reykjavik package. All the issues contained it, including the issue of medium-range weapons, must be resolved as an interconnected set; only in this way can the stability of the strategic situation be maintained.

What of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva? Our delegation in Geneva is ready to continue -- if the United States shows constructiveness -- to draft separate provisions and formulations for a possible future agreement. The aims have not been lost; we continue to base ourselves on the position that the issue of medium-range weapons in Europe can be one of the most promising.

[Pasko] Comrades Likhin from Elektrogorsk, Versegov from Kirov, Laptev from Vyazma, Chutrin from Orekhovo-Zuyevo ask for information about Albania, the Albanian Workers Party, and its recent congress decisions. [passage omitted]

I will only deal with one issue, which is raised by all three listeners, on Soviet-Albanian relations. From the beginning of the sixties they have been broken off, as you probably know. What is the reason? In overcoming ideological disagreements elements of subjectivism and voluntarism were introduced. Subjectivism and voluntarism are condemned in our country. We are firmly in favor of respect for the independence of parties, the independence and equal rights of states. Being against the practice on bringing ideological disagreements into the sphere of relations between states, the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared its loyalty to the line of normalizing relations with Albania. But until now the Albanian leadership has not come round to this.

Comrade Khurbatov from the Belorussian village of Novomaliniche in Gomel Oblast asks what the United States was hoping to achieve by reducing the number of Soviet diplomats in the United States, and why did it reduce their contributions to the United Nations?

The reduction in the number of Soviet diplomats had a purely provocative aim. This action was intended to disrupt the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. As regards the cut in contributions, this, in essence, is a form of bribery. U.S. foreign policy, as you know, is sharply criticized in the United Nations. Thus the United States is sabotaging the activities of this organization, alternately by threatening to withdraw from it or by demonstratively leaving the United Nations specialized agency UNESCO, or, like now, holding back contributions to the United Nations, hitting at its normal operation.

[Passage omitted: Pasko says that opinion polls are used by the U.S. Administration to influence the public into accepting unpopular decisions and to influence voting; Dunayev comments on the Iran arms supply scandal, saying Reagan is losing his popularity as President, detailing allegations made, citing opinion polls and giving a profile of Carlucci]

[Pasko] Meanwhile, time is not waiting. The problems of disarmament are persistently knocking on the door. The Soviet proposals made at Reykjavik are on the table in Geneva. The Soviet idea of saving the world from nuclear weapons by the end of the century is so grandiose, so attractive, that even today, almost a year after it was put forward by Comrade Gorbachev on 15 January, it is being widely debated by people.

If there was a reply to our proposals, "Irangate" would fade into the background. Washington has decided to divert attention from the scandal not by positive initiatives but by breaking one of the basic agreements with the Soviet Union -- SALT II. For his purpose they commissioned, 1 month ahead of schedule, a bomber carrying cruise missiles.

Our faithful listener Viktor Petrovich Glushkov from Fedorovskoye, in Kalinin Oblast, asks on behalf of workers at the fishery there how the world reacted to Washington's step? The chief foreign news editor for TASS, Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev replies;

[Chukseyev] The announcement by the U.S. Defense Department that the 7th Air Wing at Carswell base had been supplied with another B-52 bomber, equipped with nuclear cruise missiles, at first glance could hardly presage such a widespread and agitated reaction throughout the world. Naturally, one such plane, the first of which was dispatched by the Boeing company to the armed forces in 1955, is only a drop in the ocean of the current vast program to modernize U.S. weapons. However, its transfer into the active Strategic Air Force meant the latest step, exceptionally dangerous for the cause of peace, undertaken by the White House.

The 131st bomber, equipped with nuclear weapons, broke the limits introduced by the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement. It is widely accepted that this agreement served, until recently, as one of the most effective factors holding back the arms race, and although its violation was no surprise -- Washington has long been heading this way -- Reagan's decision aroused sharp criticism and anxiety both in the United States and in various countries of the world. [passage omitted quoting U.S. senators and opinion in Europe]

Recent facts show that the White House decision contradicts the statements of the U.S. side after Reykjavik on their devotion to talks on disarmament. On the contrary, this unceremonious step further complicates the search for and approach to disarmament. [passage omitted: Gerasimov reviews role and training of Israeli Army, and its ties with the United States; Pravdin comments on the history and situations in the Ivory Coast and Cape Verde; Pasko comments on Grenada, noting the worsening economic and unemployment situations]

KASHLEV PRAISES POLISH CSCE DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD081412 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 8 TASS -- The delegation of the Polish People's Republic has tabled a proposal at the Vienna meeting of the participating states in the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe on supplementing the mandate of the conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. The substance of this proposal is that at its next stage the conference could get down to the issues of European disarmament. What is meant concretely is that the participating states start a debate and taking steps on reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe and in parallel -- on further confidence-building measures.

The submitted document also stipulates that the conference will examine measures for building confidence and military-strategic stability, which are new in their nature, are linked directly to the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments and make it easier to reach accords on these issues.

Addressing a plenary session, Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, head of the USSR delegation, said that the proposal by the Polish People's Republic is a concrete and constructive contribution to the work of the all-European forum. The understandings on confidence-building measures, which were reached is Stockholm, create solid prerequisites for further moving forward to drafting new effective decisions leading to real disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet delegation, like the delegations of other socialist countries, sees the principal goal of the conference's subsequent stage in getting down to practical talks on real measures for disarmament, the Soviet representative stressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-IRAN ARMS DEALS

Shultz 'Evading' Questions

LD081650 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 8 TASS -- Correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

Open hearings on "Irangate", a big political scandal that has seriously dented United States credibility, have opened at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress.

Testifying under oath, Secretary of State George Shultz is appearing publicly on this issue in Congress for the first time.

As it was noted by the chairman of the Committee Dante Fascell, George Shultz will have to provide answers to three main questions: On his role in the "Iranian operation", the collection of money for the contras and on the measures that are being taken by the administration to restore confidence in U.S. policy.

The secretary of state stressed his full support of the Reagan administration's policy. Yet he admitted that at two meetings of the National Security Council he had objected to arms deliveries to Iran.

George Shultz contended that he had no knowledge of the secret transfer to the anti-Nicaraguan contras of a part of the money made on the sale of arms to Iran until it was officially announced.

The secretary of state made anti-Soviet statements and tried to lead the hearings away from the substance of "Operation Iran" causing surprise and displeasure even among members of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

He repeatedly tried evading questions by the legislators connected with this "operation" and said he was prepared to answer all questions but only in closed hearings. At the same time the secretary of state justified in every way the present administration's covert operations. There are things that should be done secretly, he declared.

'Anticommunism' Motive

LD062054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] There's a scandal in Washington, and not just another one, but the noisiest one in the 6 years President Reagan has been in power. A noisy one, and judging by everything a long one -- there could be quite enough of it for all of the 2 years left for Reagan. The outline of events, as you already know, is simple. Senior White House staff carried out a secret operation of arms sales to Iran and handed over the receipts of tens of millions of dollars to the Nicaraguan contras in the form of military aid, also secretly. The scandal hit, one could say, political Washington's solar plexus.

Nobody in Congress was informed, including those who should be controlling such actions by the administration. The public, who in polls approved the President's activity by record percentages, was unscrupulously duped. In terms of feedback, the present story has but one parallel: the Watergate scandal, whose development brought about President Nixon's resignation in 1974. I don't think that ruling America can, in the space of 12 years, allow itself the luxury of yet another Presidential resignation -- the second in the United States' history. But the very bitter crisis of confidence has yet far from exhausted its consequences and possible victims.

If one looks at the international aspects of the scandal, then the first thing that strikes one is the level at which, it turns out, nuclear powers can sometimes make foreign policy -- the level of veteran Marines like the dismissed adventurer, Lieutenant Colonel North. The method is also striking: the twaddle method, one could say, but not simple twaddle, but twaddle borne of arrogance and the feeling of unbridled license.

The second thing is the disdainful attitude to the law, not only their own American law, but also to international law. Having returned from Reykjavik and justifying his stance on SDI, Reagan said that he would always bank on U.S. technology and not on agreements with the Soviet Union, and called them scraps of paper.

The present scandal again demonstrates that in Washington they look upon all international law and their own promises as a scrap of paper and idle talk. THE WASHINGTON POST observer Cohen is right when he writes that Reagan's doctrine belittles the law and worships force.

The third thing, and I think the important one, explains all the rest: At the source of the scandalous adventurist story lies anticommunism. In Iran they wanted to strengthen U.S. influence with hostile intentions toward the Soviet Union, taking into account that country's strategic position, in Nicaragua, under the pretext of fighting against communism, they are trying to hound to death a regime which disobeys the Americans. They say that those whom God would destroy he first makes mad. I will add that they also endow them with a reckless and unrestrained fanaticism.

'IRANGATE', SALT VIOLATION SHOW 'LACK OF LOGIC'

LD072214 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 7 Dec 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] The Security Council recently approved a resolution calling upon all states to take the strictest measures against military cooperation with the Republic of South Africa. Having talked about one scandal involving the military deals network, it is difficult to avoid mentioning another one, the more so in view of the fact that this is the sole talking point in the United States -- "Irangate." The administration has got into an extremely difficult situation. Under discussion now is the question of whether all this was done with the knowledge of the President -- who denies that he was aware of it. Even Vice President George Bush has admitted that Reagan's popularity has fallen painfully, as he put it. The main characters in the drama, North and Poindexter, refuse to answer questions in the Senate intelligence committee, although Bush, and Reagan, too, promise the whole truth to the American people.

Of greater interest to us, perhaps, are some American opinions about the possible effect that all of this will have on Soviet-U.S. relations. The question arises: What will the President now be able to do? One member of staff in the administration says that everything has ground to a halt; questions are not being decided. Accordingly, Les Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, assesses the chances of reaching agreement under Reagan as close to zero. But that is just one view: There is another one. This belongs to Reagan and Bush. Reagan has said that more progress was achieved during the 2 days he was in Reykjavik than during two years of talks in Geneva. And he added: We hope to move further on the basis of this progress. Bush, for his part, has explained that the present scandal is hampering the United States in implementing an effective foreign policy. That is to say, in simple terms, the argument boils down to the following: If you want to progress with disarmament, stop undermining the authority of the President. The fact that the President and the vice president are using this argument indicates that they are taking into consideration the political significance of the hope that Reykjavik has given rise to in the world.

Unfortunately, however, lack of logic and lack of consistency make it difficult to believe Washington. You are familiar with the statement by the USSR Government, which was published on Saturday in connection with the 131st bomber to be fitted with cruise missiles, thereby making it so well-known because it exceeded the limits for building up missiles as laid down in the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic armaments, SALT II. President Reagan had the opportunity to take out of service an obsolete submarine and its missiles, and thereby remain within the treaty limits. But he preferred to cross the Rubicon. In May he spoke as follows on this subject: Decisions on strategic forces will depend upon the character and the scale of the threat and on the general military requirements of the United States. Has something changed in the character and scale of the threat between May and December?

If something has changed, it has done so for the better. The Soviet Union is refraining from carrying out nuclear tests and has proposed nuclear disarmament. It was almost accepted by the President -- his attachment to Star Wars prevented it. Nor should this have led to an increase in military requirements: The United States did not have any military reasons for correcting anything, and it is difficult to find any other explanations than this, that in this step we see another attack of Sovietophobia. The USSR Government came out with sharp condemnation and with a proper assessment of this step: It is one that was not taken even by America's closest allies. Regret was expressed by Italy, France, Britain, Denmark, Norway, Canada, Spain, Belgium; Greece put it particularly clearly. The U.S. Congress asked the President to observe the treaty.

Washington gives as the reason for its actions the fact that the SALT II treaty is allegedly already being infringed by the Soviet side, and that it has to be punished for so doing. But even the U.S. press writes that the Reagan administration has never accused the Soviet side of violating the quantitative limits. All of its accusations -- far-fetched accusations, moreover -- have concerned violations of a secondary character. As THE BOSTON GLOBE, for example, has written, the administration's step is therefore a provocation against the Soviet Union, and an insult to Congress and America's allies.

All this is quite difficult to tie in with what the President asserts about his willingness to go further along the Reykjavik road. As far as the scandal is concerned, Reagan explains this by making attacks upon the press. In an interview given to TIME magazine he put it like this: This whole story amounts to the greatest irresponsibility on the part of the press. You see, it followed up something that appeared in a Beirut magazine and blew it all up.

REPORTAGE ON PRC FINANCE DELEGATION VISIT

Supreme Soviet Meeting

PM091103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The delegation of the PRC National People's Congress [NPC] Financial and Economic Commission headed by Ye Lin, member of the NPC Standing Committee and deputy chairman of the commission, ended its visit to the city on the Neva on 4 December.

The Chinese guests visited the V.I. Lenin memorial museum at the Smolnyy Institute. At the Piskarev memorial cemetery they honored the memory of Leningraders and servicemen who fell during the Great Patriotic War and laid a wreath at the memorial's communal graves. Flowers were laid at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad on Victory Square.

On 5 December a conversation with the delegation took place at the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Plan and Budget Commission. The guests were informed about the work of the Budget and Planning Commission and other USSR Supreme Soviet chambers standing commissions involved in the examination of the state plans, the budget, and the organization of work to monitor their fulfillment and the observance of the requirements of the law in various spheres of state, economic, and sociocultural building.

It was stressed that the role and responsibility of all levels of the integrated system of soviets of peoples' deputies for the solution of these questions has been increased.

The Chinese parliamentarians described some aspects of their practical work.

Taking part in the conversation were USSR Supreme Soviet deputies N.I. Maslennikov, L.V. Radyukevich, N.S. Izmaylova, and other officials.

Received by Demichev

PM091015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation With Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the PRC National People's Congress [NPC] Finance and Economic Commission led by Ye Lin, member of the NPC Standing Committee and deputy chairman of the commission, was received in the Kremlin 5 December by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Chinese parliamentarians were briefed on the large-scale measures being carried out in the USSR to speed up the socioeconomic development and radically restructure all spheres in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, on the activity to implement the Leninist foreign policy principles of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and on the USSR's initiatives in the sphere of complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The guests' attention was drawn to the speech delivered in Vladivostok by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the "Delhi declaration."

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the certain improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations and with the development of bilateral cooperation in various spheres, including the parliamentary sphere.

The following took part in the conversation:

T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission; other officials; and also Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

Departs Moscow 8 Dec

LD090732 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0701 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- On 8 December a delegation of the Finance and Economic Committee of the PRC National People's Congress [NPC] headed by Ye Lin, member of the Standing Committee of the NPC and vice chairman of the comittee, left Moscow for home.

The Chinese parliamentarians were in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Budget and Planning Commission of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

PRC MEDICAL ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES VISIT

LD021408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Excerpts] A delegation of activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society has been on a visit to the Soviet Union for a period of 2 weeks. The delegation, comprising medical scientists, was headed by Professor of Virology Gu Fangzhou, president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. Speaking at the House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries, he shared his impressions of the Soviet Union:

[Begin Gu recording in Chinese fading to Russian translation] [passage omitted] We have come to the Soviet Union as activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and for this reason we see it as our duty to work actively in this society, and to devote all our energies to the cause of strengthening ties between the Soviet and Chinese peoples, and between the medical workers of our countries. There are among the members of our delegation doctors who studied and worked at one time in the Soviet Union. In your country we have met Soviet comrades who have worked with us in China. At these meetings there were many reminiscences of the years of our fruitful cooperation in all areas, and primarily in the field of medicine. A rich potential for the development of Soviet and Chinese medical links and for the expansion of contacts between our doctors and scientists has been accumulated by the present time. Having visited the Soviet Union, we have witnessed the warmth and cordiality with which Soviet people relate to representatives of the Chinese people. [end recording]

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION MEETS PRC OFFICIALS

LD061832 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing December 6 TASS -- A delegation of the Soviet Union of Journalists led by Sergey Losev, deputy board chairman of the Soviet Union of Journalists and TASS director-general, staying here at the invitation of the All-Chinese Association of Journalists, met with the leaders of the All-Chinese Association of Journalists.

The delegation of the Soviet Union of Journalists was received by Peng Chong, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. The delegation also had a meeting with Qian Qichen, Chinese deputy foreign minister.

Mu Qing, XINHUA agency director, and Sergey Losev, TASS director-general, held negotiations on expanding cooperation between the two agencies.

The delegation has gone on a tour of the country. In Shanghai the delegation was received by Liu Zhenyuan, chairman of the City People's Government.

XINHUA CITED ON U.S. VIOLATION OF SALT II

PM081517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "XINHUA Commentary"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec -- XINUUA has carried a commentary which reads in part: Almost all U.S. allies in Western Europe have perceived as an unwise act the decision by U.S. President R. Reagan to commission the 131st B-52 bomber equipped with nuclear-armed cruise missiles. In doing this, the Chinese news agency asserts, the United States has exceeded the limit set by the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

The commentary notes that the West European countries' negative reaction to the U.S. decision is explained by the fact that this decision raises doubts about the sincerity of the West's desire for disarmament, although since the beginning of the year the Soviet Union has made a whole series of proposals on this issue. Moreover, now, following the recent summit meeting in Reykjavik, the U.S. Administration -- whether it wishes this or not -- is acting as the initiator of the violation of SALT II. And finally, with this decision the United States has inflicted still greater damage on relations with its allies. In the last 2 years the United States has repeatedly come forward with its "Star Wars" program, a fact which has generated misgivings among the West European countries. And now the United States has gone even further by completely disregarding their allies' misgivings, which can only strengthen their already serious misgivings.

BIRTH CENTENNIAL OF CHINA'S ZHU DE NOTED

PM031046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Glunin article: "Military Leader and Revolutionary: On the Centennial of the Birth of Zhu De"]

[Excerpts] One of the distinctive features of the anit-imperialist and antifeudal revolution in China was that it took the form of prolonged civil and national liberation wars. The CPC, which headed its people's liberation struggle, was a fighting party for 2 decades. The CPC created its own armed forces and raised a whole cohort of talented military leaders -- Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Ye Ting, Liu Bocheng, Ye Jianying, and others.

Among the galaxy of figures of the Chinese revolution, one who stands out is General Zhu De -- one of the founders, organizers, and leaders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The brightest chapters in his biography are associated with his activities as the commander in chief of the CPC Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

China's Red Army, led by the CPC, was born, raised, and tempered under very difficult conditions -- the temporary defeat of democratic forces and the fall in the revolutionary wave, the enemy's overwhelming military superiority, and the cruel anticommunist terror, especially in the cities. The first Red Army units arose from disparate rebel detachments. Their main form of combat action was guerrilla warfare.

In 1930 Zhu De was appointed commander in chief of the worker-peasant Red Army of China. In this high post he won high prestige and respect among his comrades in arms, not only for his military talent and valor, but also for his high human qualities.

Zhu De was not only a military leader, but also a major party and state figure. From 1934 to the end of his life he belonged to the CPC Central Committee Politburo; in 1945 he was elected secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and in 1956 deputy chairman of the CPC Central Committee. After the formation of the PRC in 1949, he worked in the high state posts of deputy chairman of the PRC Central People's Government, deputy chairman of the PRC, and deputy chairman of the PRC State Defense Committee, while from 1959 to the day of his death in 1976 he was chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

In all his military, state, and party posts, Zhu De set an example of communist principles and discipline and fought tirelessly for the party's unity and cohesion on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. In his speech at the Eighth CPC Congress in 1956, he put forward the ardent appeal "to tirelessly strengthen the unity of all party members in the struggle to build socialism in China, since only on condition of the firm unity of all our party's members on the basis of Marxism-Leninism will we be able to unite the whole people and fully mobilize their energies."

Zhu De is known for his respect for the CPSU and his desire to develop and strengthen friendship and cooperation with the USSR. Meeting with Soviet people and visiting Moscow, he always spoke warmly of the friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples and noted the consistent, peace-loving foreign policy course of the Land of the Soviets and the other socialist states.

In our country, Zhu De is known and honored as an eminent military leader, staunch fighter for the national and social liberation of the Chinese people, and great friend of the Soviet Union -- a man whose entire life and work were devoted to the cause of the Chinese revolution and the building of socialism.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PRC -- Trade between the Soviet Union and China continues to expand. According to the Foreign Trade Ministry, in the first half of the year it expanded by 25 percent. More contracts ensuring a further increase in mutual deliveries were signed. The Soviet Union exports machine tools, motor vehicles, and industrial equipment in exchange for Chinese consumer goods and farm products. Besides, the Soviet Union helps China build and modernize plants in the power, machine, metallurgic, and coal industries. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Dec 86 LD]

LIZICHEV ADDRESSES PYONGYANG RALLY, RETURNS HOME

PM081423 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Dec -- The visit to the DPRK by Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has ended. He was here at the invitation of the Korean People's Army Main Political Directorate.

There was a Soviet-Korean friendship rally at the Korean People's Army Central House, attended by Army General O Kuk-yol, chief of the Korean People's Army General Staff, and Chong Chun-ki, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

The Korean people and their troops, Colonel General Yi Pong-won, member of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and deputy chief of the Korean People's Army Main Political Directorate, said in his speech, will never forget the USSR's international assistance in the liberation of Korea and in rebuffing the aggression by U.S. imperialism and are deeply grateful to the Soviet people for actively supporting their struggle to build socialism and effect the peaceful unification of the motherland.

Army Gen A.D. Lizichev talked about the USSR's major peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and stressed their significance in terms of safeguarding peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Army Gen A.D. Lizichev left the DPRK today. He was seen off at the airport by Army Gen O Kuk-yol and other officials.

On the same day Army Gen A.D. Lizichev arrived in Moscow.

He was greeted at the airport by Admiral A.I. Sorikin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev and Colonel General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other officials.

The welcoming party included Yi Tu-yol, minister-counsellor plenipotentiary at the DPRK embassy in the USSR, and Major General Kim Hak-san, military attache at the DPRK embassy in the USSR.

TRADE CONFERENCE WITH JAPAN OPENS IN OSAKA

LD081103 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Osaka December 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The participants in the first Japanese-Soviet trade and economic conference held today in Osaka, Kansai area, a major industrial zone of Japan, declared for intensifying businesslike cooperation in the Far East. The conference brought together leading businessmen of the area where approximately as many products are turned out as in such countries as Australia and the Netherlands, for instance.

The conference was also attended by a representative delegation of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the All-Union Association "Dalintorg." The partners exchanged views on the state and prospects for bilateral economic ties, underlined the importance of developing new forms of cooperation, among them co-production and setting up of joint enterprises.

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok opens up a new stage in business relations between the two countries, says a report by the Federation of Japanese-Soviet Trade in Kansai area submitted to the conference. The federation involves about 2,000 private companies operating in Kansai.

Developing cooperation in production, taking part in retooling factories and plants in the USSR, implementing other forms of cooperation will become a crucial impetus to making a qualitative leap in bilateral economic ties. As early as today [as received] Kansai accounts for one fourth of the total volume of Japanese-Soviet trade. Businessmen of Kansai intend to increase trade almost five-fold to bring it to 10 billion dollars by 1989, the report stresses.

The new Soviet proposals in the field of fostering businesslike cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region evoked keen interest of our businessmen, Shiozo Iimura, vice-president of the Federation of Japanese-Soviet Trade in Kansai area, told TASS. Candid exchange of views at the current conference will promote better mutual understanding and help forge mutually beneficial ties between the neighbouring countries. Time is working for us and we are confident that Japanese-Soviet economic relations have a good future, he said.

FISHING TALKS WITH JAPAN HELD IN TOKYO

LD031135 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0720 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Dec (TASS) -- At the third session of the mixed Soviet-Japanese commission on fishing, which is taking place in Tokyo, a broad range of matters of mutual interest which concern the expansion of cooperation between the two countries in this sphere was discussed. Consultations have begun concerning fishing in the economic zones of the USSR and Japan for next year. The Soviet side expressed a desire to improve the conditions of work of Soviet vessels in the Japanese zones to make better use of the allotted quota. At the same time, a readiness to improve conditions for Japanese vessels in the zone of the USSR to the same degree was expressed.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE MACHINERY CONTRACT -- Moscow December 5 TASS -- Some 200 bulldozers of the Japanese firm Komatsu as well as spares will be delivered to the Soviet Union in 1987. This machinery will be used to develop natural resources in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. A relevant contract was signed in Moscow today between the Soviet foreign trade amalgamation Traktoroexport and the Japanese trading firms Sumitomo, Marubeni and Nissho Iwai. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 5 Dec 86 LD]

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH TO VISIT 'LATER THIS MONTH'

LD081504 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Najibullah, is to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union later this month at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

'FABRICATIONS' ON DRA TROOP PULLOUT REJECTED

PM081015 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 17, 1 Dec 86 p 32

["Taking Up a Point" article by staff writer Leonid Mironov -- first two paragraphs are a reader's letter]

[Text] A recent issue of your magazine reported on the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan. I now read in the papers that more Soviet troops have been sent to Afghanistan to replace them. Why is your magazine, along with other Soviet media, misleading the world public!

John Jackson, Washington, USA.

Our staff writer Leonid Mironov replies:

I too am familiar with the Western media's insinuations about the six Soviet regiments. However, the conclusions I have drawn are very different.

It should be remembered that it was U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger who directed the slanderous campaign to cast aspersions on the U.S.S.R.'s constructive action, carried out in coordination with the Afghan government. On the eve of the Soviet regiments' return home, he told a press conference that the U.S.S.R. had allegedly sent additional units to Afghanistan a few weeks before so as to leave the numerical strength of the limited Soviet contingent unchanged. Peter Martinez, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, went so far as to allege the other day that the six regiments had never left Afghanistan at all.

And now let us turn to facts and eyewitness accounts. The Soviet regiments' withdrawal ceremony was attended, at the invitation of the Afghan government, by over 100 foreign newsmen, many of whom represented U.S. papers and television companies. Together with Steyen Strasser of NEWSWEEK, Carol Williams of Associated Press, Peter Arnett, Robert Turner and Stephen Horst of the CNN and NBC television companies and others, we witnessed the Soviet regiments leave Kabul, Shindand and Konduz. We saw tanks through clouds of rose petals. Peasants wreathed them with garlands of wheat-ears, and girls presented them with embroidered scarves. In Konduz we saw an Afghan lad holding a placard which said: "Thanks, Ivan! We shall never forget you!" A catch phrase current in Afghanistan -- "We have met as friends, we shall part as brothers" -- assumed special meaning during the send-off.

This was indeed the case, but I cannot vouch, of course, for the authenticity of all my American colleagues' reports on the event.

Here is another significant detail. Sergeant Radzhabali Nabiyev of Uzbekistan gave me a lift in his tank from Shindand to the Soviet-Afghan border. His services to the friendly country had brought him the Afghan Order For Valour. Later he was demobilized and went back to his collective farm sixty kilometres from Tashkent, where his mother, father, five sisters, three brothers and all his fellow villagers gave him a tremendous welcome. Mr Martinez asserts that no Soviet regiments have actually left Afghanistan; well, Radzhabali Nabiyev will be rather surprised to learn that he is somewhere near Shindand instead of at home.

Bringing home some Soviet troops has become possible at the present juncture. The Afghan Armed Forces have gained sufficient combat experience in eliminating counterrevolutionary gangs. At present they are carrying out combat operations of an increasingly offensive character on their own. Large armed bands have been smashed and their bases destroyed in a number of provinces.

The Afghan leaders admit, nevertheless, that the armed counterrevolution has not yet been suppressed, and that it is persisting in its criminal activities. Imperialist quarters and the region's reactionaries are out to check the process of normalization, stepping up hostile action against Afghanistan. They are boosting military and financial aid to counterrevolutionary organizations, and fanning anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria. The fabrications that have now appeared are fresh evidence of this.

Instead of reacting to this gesture by at least restricting U.S. interference in Afghanistan's affairs, the Reagan administration is now doing its utmost to play down the importance of withdrawing a part of the limited Soviet troop contingent.

And now one final point: the Soviet Union has invariably insisted on a political settlement in Afghanistan and sought to give a fresh impulse to it. We presume that those who are organizing and carrying out the armed intervention in Afghanistan will duly appreciate the constructive step of the U.S.S.R. and give it its due. This step ought to be answered by ending outside interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. All Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan on condition that the aggression against the republic is stopped and never resumed.

However, all those who encourage and finance the undeclared war against Afghanistan and allow it to be fought from their territory should bear in mind that if the intervention continues, the U.S.S.R. will not leave its neighbour in the lurch.

This is our position.

TASS COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH DRA

LD081852 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS economic writer Sergey Zinchuk:

Relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are built on the principles of mutual benefit and equality. The solid legal basis for the versatile inter-state contacts is the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA. The eighth anniversary of its signing was marked by the peoples of both countries on December 5.

One of the many illustrious aspects in the close Soviet-Afghan ties is the large-scale trade and economic cooperation in various fields and industries. The sides devote much attention to a strengthening of the key branches of the DRA's economy, whose progressive development is a prerequisite for a successful functioning of the whole of the country's economy, an earnest of socio-economic progress.

In the field of the power engineering industry, for example, the DRA's biggest hydropower station "Naglu" with a generating capacity of 100 megawatt, the hydropower station in Pul-i-Humri, the hydropower station "Darunta" and a thermal power station under the nitrogenous fertilizer works in Mazar-i-Sherif have been built in cooperation with organisations of the two countries.

Last year, the power engineering facilities built in Afghanistan with the USSR's technological cooperation ensured nearly 60 per cent of that country's electricity output. Power transmission lines, in particular, for the supply of electricity from the Soviet Union to the DRA, have been built or are under construction. These supplies began in 1985.

The profitability of Soviet-Afghan trade and economic ties is exemplified by the cooperation of the sides in the gas industry, which is of great significance for both countries.

Trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has good prospects. A number of inter-governmental papers provide for the construction with the next few years by joint efforts of new economic facilities, a broadening of the range of products on the list of bilateral trade. A deepening of that cooperation is a good contribution fo strengthening the bonds of friendship and goodneighbourliness between the USSR and the DRA.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV 27 NOV INDIA SPEECH

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 28 November carries in its Morning Edition on pages 1, 3, and 4 a TASS report on the speech by M.S. Gorbachev to the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and "Friendship of the Soviet Union" Society on 27 November. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "High Level of Interaction and Trust," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 28 November Soviet DAILY REPORT, pages D 12 through D 20, revealing the following variations:

Page D 13, paragraph four, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...fabric of our interstate relationship sealed by the... (inserting "interstate")

From last paragraph, last line through page D 14, paragraph one, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: ...have great prospects.

The sphere of spiritual links between our peoples is also expanding. I have in mind, in particular, the forthcoming cultural festivals of Indian culture in the Soviet Union and of Soviet culture in... (rewording)

Antepenultimate paragraph, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...proposed, we made concessions, some very important... (inserting "concessions")

Page D 16, paragraph four, lines one and two read in IZVESTIYA: ...and political choice. This is a question of principle. If there is no recognition... (inserting additional sentence.)

Paragraph five, from line six reads in IZVESTIYA: ...overcome decades of obstruction. The peoples themselves... (substituting "obstruction" for "resistance")

Paragraph six, lines two and three read in IZVESTIYA: ...in this struggle. This is also a reality. However, they can and will be overcome. Social and political... (inserting passage)

Paragraph seven, line one through page D 17, paragraph one, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: ...But I want to repeat once again: The main point is not to prevent the peoples from marching along their path, not to obstruct them in seeking, experimenting, and struggling for their chosen goals, for their choice.

And what do we see now? If we were to call things by their proper names, it must be said from this rostrum: Imperialism is doing everything to impede this process. It is for this purpose that the concept of neoglobalism was invented. It is the most generalized expression of the policy of contemporary colonialism and militarism. Multinational corporations are the material mainstay and strike force of this policy. This is a... (rewording)

Paragraph three, line one through last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...Central America, in the Near East, in relations with the "front-line" states in southern Africa, in Southeast and South Asia, and in relations with small states in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. You in India are perfectly well aware of all these methods and devices. This is neoglobalism in its natural form. All the rest that is being said about it is nothing but ideological packaging... (rewording)

Paragraph four, last line through paragraph five, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...a new world political order and economic order.

The... (inserting "political order and"; picking up paragraph five)

Page D 18, paragraph three, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ..."Panch Sheel" and the five principles of the... (substituting "five" for "ten")

Paragraph eight, lines four and five read in IZVESTIYA: ...the fact that now, perhaps more than ever before, the call of... (rewording and repunctuating)

Page D 19, paragraph three, lines four and five read in IZVESTIYA: ...sphere of democracy, administration and economic management... (substituting "administration" for "government")

Last paragraph, penultimate line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...consciousness, through the further democratization of the... (inserting "further")

DEMICHEV RECEIVES DELEGATION 8 DEC

LD082004 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received a delegation from Kampuchea's National Assembly led by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the assembly, on a stop-over in Moscow.

In considering the international situation the sides gave special attention to questions of strengthening peace on earth, including in the Asian-Pacific region.

The need was stressed for asserting in international affairs the principles contained in the Delhi declaration.

The Kampuchean side expressed support for the consistent policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union with a view to averting a nuclear catastrophe, ending the arms race on earth and in outer space and strengthening international security.

LAO WRITER VIEWS COUNTRY'S ECONOMY, TIES

PM080859 [Editorial article] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 November 1986 Second Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "2 December is the Lao National Festival" and the headline "Land Beneath Bright Skies" a 650-word article by (Chantkhaampkhon Rattonavong) pegged to the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. After noting the country's economic successes during the past 11 years, the article goes on: "We will constantly enhance vigilance, strengthen national defense and security, and reliably defend Laos' independence and sovereignty. This is all the more necessary now that imperialism in collusion with reactionary forces is stepping up subversive actions agains Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia." The writer points out that "Our party believes that the strenethening of solidarity and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is an immutable and principled policy determining our victories in defending the motherland and building socialism. The article concludes as follows: "We value highly the assistance and moral support that we receive from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other fraternal socialist countries. The Lao people will continue to develop relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people, with the country that possesses the priceless experience of the October Revolution."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAPITONOV VISIT TO ROMANIA

Meets With Ceausescu

PM011137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "Friendship, Cooperation"]

[Text] Brasov, 27 Nov -- The Brasov motor vehicle plant is one of Romanian industry's largest enterprises. Its output is widely known both in Romania and beyond its borders. On 26 November the thousands-strong collective warmly welcomed the USSR Supreme Soviet delegaton headed by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

A Romanian-Soviet friendship meeting was held. Welcoming the Soviet guests, the plant's General Director V. Diaconescu noted that firm bonds of friendship link the peoples of the Soviet Union and Romania, and that the two countries' traditional cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres is expanding.

I.V. Kapitonov addressed the meeting. He conveyed Soviet people's fraternal greetings and best wishes to socialist Romania's working class and all working people. We, the Soviet delegation head said, are sincerely pleased at the achievements of Romania, our good neighbor, friend, and ally and equal member of the socialist community. During the years of people's power your republic's working people have scored impressive successes under the Communist Party's leadership.

The level of our relations and the actual requirements of our countries' economic development pose the task of making the transition to new and more efficient forms of cooperation.

Direct production links between our countries' enterprises could become one such form. If we pooled our potential and forces, we would achieve much more and would advance much faster.

You and we have all the prerequisites to accelerate our countries' socioeconomic development through joint efforts. These are primarily the friendship and brotherhood of our peoples, strengthened by the joint struggle for socialism. They also include the close collaboration and comradely mutual assistance typical of our relations. They also include the growing economic potential of the USSR and Romania. And the main one is the firm determination of the CPSU and the RCP to do everything for the further strengthening and improvement of cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

The recent meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the accords reached at them have given a new impetus to the development of Soviet-Romanian relations in different spheres.

Political contacts at different levels are expanding. Trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties are developing dynamically. The new 5-year program for cultural and scientific cooperation is being implemented. Our countries have started collaborating more actively in international affairs. Both sides are also interested in the development of friendly ties along parliamentary lines. This is the reason why we have come here. Our delegation exchanged experience of work with the leadership of the Grand National Assembly and our Judet People's Council. These were good and useful conversations. We reached the unanimous opinion that both supreme and local organs of power could make a greater contribution to the development of Soviet-Romanian relations.

V.I. Kapitonov went on to describe the profound changes in all spheres of life in the USSR and the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which elaborated a strategy for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and a broad program for the intensification of production, its retooling on the basis of modern achievements of science and technology, the speediest solution of social questions, and the enhancement of Soviet people's prosperity.

As in every new major work, it is necessary to overcome obsolete views and the force of inertia and habit. We speak with utmost frankness about the shortcomings, combat them, and are confident that we will cope with these difficulties.

The main point is that there is active support for the 27th CPSU Congress' political line among the party and the people. An atmosphere of demandingness, exactingness, and fairness has been firmly established in society. It exerts a mobilizing influence on all practical work. The people's political and labor activeness is growing, discipline and order are strengthening. A resolute struggle is being waged against the negative phenomena which prevent us from advancing faster.

The situation in the world, the delegation head went on, remains alarming. The real threat of nuclear war has still not been averted. The arms race goes on through the fault of imperialist forces, and primarily the United States.

Under these circumstances the Soviet Union, together with Romania and the other socialist community states, is building up the efforts aimed at averting the terrible military danger hanging over the planet.

We have put forward an entire package of major proposals on the destruction of mass annihilation weapons, the radial reduction of conventional arms, and the liquidation of seats of international tension.

M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with R. Reagan in Reykjavik was a major event. We submitted at that meeting bold plans for the elimination of nuclear arsenals within a short time. But the U.S. side strove to preserve the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," come what may.

The United States is thus pursuing one goal -- to create [sozdat] new types of weapons which could be used for aggression and blackmail against any state. Now it is perfectly clear that the U.S. desire for military superiority is the main obstacle in the way to radical disarmament.

At the same time the meeting showed that the quest for peaceful solutions must not be termnated and that accords are possible. The peaceful offensive must continue to be waged from new and higher frontiers.

Joint actions to prevent the nuclear threat are today more necessary than every before. For this purpose the USSR Supreme Soviet last week addressed an appeal to all the parliaments and peoples of the world to resolutely speak out for a practical transition to the building of a nuclear-free world and the creation of reliable security that is equal for all states.

In conclusion I.V. Kapitonov wished all the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania new major successes in building a developed socialist society and implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

On the same day the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the front-ranking (Prezhmer) state farm new Brasov.

Bucharest, 27 Nov -- N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received today the visiting USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

Gratifications at the progressive development of Soviet-Romanian relations was expressed during the conversation. It was emphasized that the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, are of determining importance for their strengthening relations. The role of the two countries' supreme legislative organs in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet and Romanian peoples was noted.

A mutual desire for the further deepening of Soviet-Romanian cooperation in all spheres was expressed.

A high appraisal was given to the results of the Moscow working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties from socialist CEMA countries for the solution of questions concerning the acceleration of their socioeconomic development and all-round cooperation.

It was noted during the examination of questions of the international situation that the Soviet initiatives submitted in Reykjavik, which envisage the elimination of nuclear weapons and the prevention of the militarization of space, and the collective proposals by the allied socialist states on the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces formulated in the Budapest appeal to NATO countries, are a constructive and real basis for achieving progress along the path to reliable and lasting peace.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited Bucharest's "Tricodava" enterprise. The delegation saw the production process in the factory, which produces knitwear, and samples of its output, which is also exported to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet parliamentarians visited the Museum of the History of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Bucharest.

On the same day, I.V. Kapitonov met with Ilie Verdet, chairman of the RCP Central Auditing Commission. There was an exchange of information on work on the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th RCP Congress decisions, the activity of the Central Auding Commissions, and other questions of CPSU and RCP internal party life.

Returns 28 Nov

PM041043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which has been in Romania on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, left for home yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by N. Giosan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, and other officials.

Before his departure, I.V. Kapitonov met with press representatives. He shared his impressions of his stay in Romania and answered numerous questions put by journalists.

The delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov was met at Moscow airport on the same day by V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

N. Ion, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, was among those present.

NIKONOV DELEGATION COMPLETES GDR VISIT 29 NOV

PM031641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "End of Visit"]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Nov -- V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the GDR on a working visit 25-29 November at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

He was received by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

There were meetings with W. Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; H.-J. Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk organization; H.-J. Hertwig, first secretary of the Frankfurt/Oder SED Bezirk organization; and B. Lietz, GDR minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs.

The mutual desire to develop and intensify economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between USSR and GDR agro-industrial complexes on the basis of the accords reached during the Moscow meeting of the CEMA countries' fraternal party leaders was confirmed in the course of the conversations. The sides laid particular stress on the importance of using key technologies in accordance with the CEMA Integrated Program for Scientific and Technical Progress Through 2000, establishing direct links between enterprises and scientific organizations, setting up joint collectives, and looking for new, progressive forms of cooperation.

V.P. Nikonov provided information on the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum decisions and talked about progress made in restructuring the country's agro-industrial complex, implementing the Food Program, applying the latest economic incentive methods in agricultural production, and introducing team forms of work organization, the financial autonomy system, and industrial technologies.

The participants in the meetings exchanged experience of party work in agricultural management.

During his tour around the country V.P. Nikonov visited a number of agricultural research institutes, agricultural production cooperatives, state-owned land, and agro-industrial associations in the Frankfurt/Oder, Leipzig, and Halle Bezirks. Leaders, specialists, and science associates from institutes and production collectives talked about work being done to further intensify cooperative ties and develop democracy in agricultural production cooperatives, the preparations for the 13th GDR peasant cooperative congress, and gave a detailed account of the practice of developing and introducing scientifically substantiated methods of production organization.

V.P. Nikonov left for home today. He was seen off at the airport by W. Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

V.P. Nikonov returned to Moscow the same day. He was met at the airport by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and senior CPSU Central Committee officials.

Z. Koerner, counsellor with the GDR Embassy in the USSR, was among those present.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF JEVTIC-LED SFRY DELEGATION

Arrives 23 Nov

LD232325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TANJUG) — A delegation of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council led by Desimir Jevtic, its president, arrived in Moscow this afternoon. The delegation arrived at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and, during its 5-day stay, as envisaged in its program, there will be talks on cooperation with representatives of state organs of the RSFSR and the USSR. [passage omitted]

Meets Vorotnikov 24 Nov

PM011511 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] On 24 November a conversation took place between V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and D. Jevtic, chairman of the Socialist Republic of Serbia (SFRY) Assembly Executive Council, who is in the USSR on a friendly visit at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

V.I. Vorotnikov informed his guest of work under way in the Soviet Union to implement the plans put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress to speed up the USSR's socioeconomic development, of the thorough restructuring process that has begun, which affects every aspect of Soviet society's life, and of the part played by the RSFSR's working people in resolving these grandiose tasks.

D. Jevtic spoke about the life and tasks of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and measures to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization adopted in 1983 in the light of the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress and the 10th League of Communists of Serbia Congress.

The participants in the conversation expressed satisfaction at the fruitful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, which are based on the firm foundations of jointly formulated principles and accords, and they noted the importance of further improving the multifaceted ties between the RSFSR and Serbia, which have deep historical roots and are traditionally friendly. It was noted that the constant growth of multifaceted cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, between the USSR and the SFRY, and between the two countries' republics, regions, and cities is in the vital interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples and contributes to the cause of strengthening peace and socialism.

During the meeting particular attention was devoted to the question of expanding Russian-Serbian ties and contacts, in which various ministries, enterprises, organizations, and production associations take part. Specific measures to enhance the effectiveness of mutual cooperation were discussed and the prospects of further developing this cooperation were considered.

During a discussion of the contemporary international situation mutual concern was expressed regarding the tense atmosphere in the world, the growth of the nuclear arms race, and the danger of it spreading to space. The guests' attention was drawn to M.S. Gorbachev's large-scale, far-reaching proposals, whose implementation would make it possible to achieve a radical breakthrough for the better in international affairs. It was noted that in the present conditions cooperation between all peace-loving forces in the struggle to prevent war and return to the path of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation is of decisive significance.

Taking part in the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, were: on the Yugoslav side, M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; B. Jovanovic and Z. Sekulic, members of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Assembly Executive Council, and R. Stefanovic, chairman of the Serbian Economic Chamber; and on the Soviet side, V.I. Kazakov and N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and the leaders of a number of RSFSR ministries and departments.

On the same day D. Jevtic was received by I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Certain issues relating to the development of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation were discussed during the friendly conversation. M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Received by Ryzhkov

PM021427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 86 Morning Edition

[Text] In the Kremlin on 26 November Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Desimir Jeftic, president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Serbia, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

In the conversation that was held, both sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace and socialism. A significant contribution to the strengthening of mutual understanding and versatile cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is made by the direct, mutual contacts between their republics, regions, and towns.

All this facilitates the process of the Soviet and the Yugoslav peoples coming closer together, the strengthening of their traditional friendship, which represents an important factor in the struggle for improving the international situation, halting the arms race, disarmament, and widescale international cooperation upon an equitable and democratic basis.

An exchange of views took place on the questions of further development and deepening of the Soviet-Yugoslav economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with an extensive utilization of specialization and coordination of production, direct production ties between the enterprises in the two countries, and the setting up of joint enterprises. Certain international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

The following took part in the conversation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere: V.I. Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; B. Jovanovic, member of the Serbian Socialist Republic Assembly Executive Council; and R. Stefanovic, president of the Serbian Socialist Republic Economics Chamber.

Departs 28 Nov

PM041955 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Friendly Visit Ended"]

[Text] The 28 November final session of talks between V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and D. Jevtic, president of the Serbian Socialist Republic Assembly's Executive Council, summed up the results of the latter's friendly visit to the USSR. It was noted that there is broad potential for good-neighborly Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation built on the basis of full equality and mutual gain. It was agreed to continue and develop contacts between the RSFSR and Serbia at various levels. Both sides were in favor of formulating a program for further cooperation between the RSFSR and the Socialist Republic of Serbia for 1988 through 1990.

The president of the Serbian Assembly's Executive Council left for home that same day.

VORONIN ATTENDS SFRY AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

PM041037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, arranged a reception on 28 November to mark a SFRY national holiday -- Republic Day.

The reception was attended by V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations.

VAYRYNEN-LED FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

Meets With Ligachev

PM081419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received on 5 December P. Vayrynen, chairman of Finland's Center Party, who heads a Center Party delegation which has arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Topical questions of the international situation and of the development of Soviet-Finnish relations and ties between the CPSU and the Center Party were discussed during the conversation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Ye.K. Ligachev dwelt on the CPSU's stance on contemporary international problems and emphasized the imperative need to organize constructive interaction between states, peoples, political parties, and all public forces with a view to averting the nuclear and space threat and ensuring mankind's future.

Note was taken of the high level of the relations of trust and diversified cooperation existing between the USSR and Finland and of the importance of contacts and ties between the CPSU and the Center Party and other Finnish political parties, and of cooperation between the two countries' public organizations, for its development.

The good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland, Ye.K. Ligachev declared, set an example of the practical meaning of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

P. Vayrynen highly appraised the efforts by the CPSU leadership in the struggle for peace and the elimination of arms, wars, and the military threat and noted the great importance attached in this context to the concept of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world, put forward during the visit by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to India. He declared that the Center Party, firmly pursuing the policy of Urho Kekkonen, its leader for many years and an eminent Finnish statesman, will continue to act energetically in the interests of peace, detente, and disarmament. He emphasized that the party will give particular attention to the strengthening of relations of trust and friendship with the Soviet Union as the basis of Finland's foreign policy course.

Confidence was expressed that cooperation between the USSR and Finland will continue to develop successfully in all spheres, in line with the course set by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and it was noted that it is necessary to comprehensively protect Soviet-Finnish good neighborliness and resist any attempts to weaken it.

S. Kaariainen, general secretary of Finland's Center Party, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, took part in the conversation.

Reception Held

PM091007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Reports" heading]

[Text] A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 5 December to mark Finland's national independence day holiday.

The Soviet side was represented at the reception by V.S Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and other officials.

It was attended by a delegation of the Center Party headed by P. Vayrynen, party chairman and Finnish foreign minister, which is visiting the USSR at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation, and a delegation of the Finland-Soviet Union Society headed by E. Ollila, Finnish finance minister.

On the same day V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received E. Ollila. Questions concerning the state of, and prospects for, developing Soviet-Finnish trade and economic relations, including new forms of cooperation, were discussed.

Communique on Talks

PM081647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

["Communique on Talks Between CPSU and Finnish Center Party Delegations" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A Finnish Center Party delegation was in the USSR 1-5 December 1986 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Talks were held between CPSU and Finnish Center Party delegations. Taking part in them, for the CPSU, were A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (head of delegation); Z.M. Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; V.K. Mesyats, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom; and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. For the Finnish Center Party -- Party Chairman P. Vayrynen (head of delegation); Party General Secretary S. Kaariainen; M. Miettunen, member of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society Board; Party Board Member E. Kuuskoski-Vikatmaa; K. Juhantalo, member of the Party Board and chairman of its parliamentary faction; Party Vice Chairman H. Pokka; Party Board Members P. Vatanen and E. Aho; and P. Vuola and S. Pohjamo, chairmen of district party organizations.

Topical problems of the international situation and questions of Soviet-Finnish relations and the further development of contacts and cooperation between the CPSU and the Finnish Center Party were examined during the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The Center Party representatives spoke about their party's activity in the spheres of domestic and foreign policy, noting that the party unreservedly supports Finland's foreign policy course -- the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen" line.

The sides agreed that this line, based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union, guarantees the steady development of friendship and cooperation in relations with the Soviet Union and expresses Finland's desire to pursue a peace-loving neutral policy in the interests of international peace and to maintain friendly relations with all countries.

The Center Party representatives noted that Urho Kekkonen, Finland's president for many years, exerted a decisive influence on the shaping of their party's domestic and foreign policy line. They emphasized that the Center Party will continue to consistently pursue his line, striving for broad cooperation with other progressive and democratic forces.

Both sides noted the outstanding contribution made by U. Kekkonen to the development of Soviet-Finnish relations and his activity to the benefit of international peace, security, and cooperation. It was agreed with gratification that Finland's foreign-policy line, now being implemented under President M. Koivisto's leadership, remains consistent and unchanged.

The CPSU representative spoke of the progress in the implementation of the strategic course laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress, of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and comprehensively enhancing the material and spiritual level of the Soviet people's life, of the profound changes in all spheres of society's life, and of the basic guidelines of the CPSU's foreign policy activity.

The Center Party representatives highly appraised the initiatives and constructive activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the strengthening of peace and for the benefit of disarmament and international cooperation.

For their part the CPSU representatives noted the Center Party's important contributions to the establishment and development of friendly and good-neighborly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. They highly appraised its activity aimed at strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The delegations noted the coincidence of the two parties' positions in evaluating the international situation. Both sides emphasized the imperative need to utilize the real opportunities for radical reduction of nuclear arms which came to light in Reykjavik. The importance of energetic actions by all states, peoples, governments, and public forces in the struggle for nuclear disarmament and prevention of the placement of any weapons in outer space was noted.

The CPSU and Center Party representatives expressed gratification with the fact that mutual agreement on a meaningful and balanced final document was reached at the Stockholm conference. This, coupled with the experience of the other all-European meetings since Madrid, creates favorable preconditions for holding the Vienna meeting. The sides expressed the hope that this meeting will produce accord on advancing the CSCE process in all spheres, primarily on extending the mandate of the Stockholm Conference and expanding it to specific disarmament measures.

Both sides deem that the successful continuation of the all-European process is important. In this context they noted the usefulness of dialogue and interaction between centrist, liberal, and agratian parties, which uphold different ideologies and represent different socioeconomic systems, in the cause of promoting European security and cooperation.

The CPSU and Center Party representatives expressed support for the recent proposal by President M. Koivisto on confidence-building measures in the military sphere as applied to Northern Europe and the waters of its littoral seas.

The delegations attached importance to the achievement of confidence- and security-building measures in the North European region, most important of which is Finland's proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe. Declaring again their support for the idea to create such a zone, the CPSU representatives reaffirmed the USSR's readiness to further its implementation by means of specific actions. The Center Party delegation highly praised the USSR's readiness to further its implementaiton by means of specific actions. The Center Party delegation highly praised the USSR's additional steps on security building in Northern Europe announced by the Soviet side in Helsinki in November 1986.

The sides agreed that the September 1985 meeting between Finnish President M. Koivisto and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, laid a firm foundation for the further development of all-around relations between the two countries. The delegations noted with gratification the high level of relations between the USSR and Finland and declared their intention to continue to promote by all possible means their expansion and deepening in all spheres.

The CPSU and Center Party representatives give particular attention to the question of the present state of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation. Both sides were agreed that the trade level must be maintained at the highest possible level both in the immediate future and in the longer term, and declared their resolve to further the quest for new forms of mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

The sides agreed that they will protect and develop by all possible means trust and friendship between the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union. The delegations noted the usefulness of ties between the CPSU and the Center Party, which help the positive development of relations between Finland and the USSR. The Center Party delegation invited a CPSU delegation to visit Finland in 1987. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The representatives of the two parties confirmed their readiness to continue to develop mutual contacts and cooperation for the benefit of our countries and peoples and in the interests of peace and international security.

During its stay in Moscow the Center Party delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Apartment Museum in the Kremlin, laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, and visited Star City at the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center.

The delegation also traveled to the Belorussian SSR, where it was received by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and familiarized itself with the work of republic party and soviet organizations on the practical solution of tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress in the agro-industrial complex sector. The delegation departed for home 5 December.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD071345 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- A delegation of party and scientific workers from the Italian Communist Party led by Gianfranco Borghini, a member of the party's leadership, today ended a week-long visit to the Soviet Union.

In keeping with a plan for exchange visits between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Italian Communist Party, the delegation attended a bilateral seminar organized by the Academy of Social Sciences at the CPSU Central Committee, which dealt with the theme "The challenge of the scientific and technological revolution and the communists' response." The delegation also went to Leningrad where it visited a factory.

HONDURAN AIR RAIDS AGAINST NICARAGUA EXAMINED

LD081439 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 8 Dec 86

["The Act of Overt Aggression Against Nicaragua" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

Miguel D'Escoto, Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, has announced that combat aircraft intruded into the northern areas of Nicaragua from neighbouring Honduras and bombed a number of populated areas.

There are killed and wounded, among them children, as a result of the barbarous attack. The minister emphasized that all that indicated that the aircraft had been US. ones.

The act of overt international terrorism against the independent and sovereign country, member of the United Nations and the Organization of American States is a cynical challenge to the entire international community and international law and order.

The U.S. Administration has been for long steering matters to launching a large-scale war in Central America for the purpose of stifling the Nicaraguan revolution.

The United States has overtly and covertly financed the contras, which was confirmed during the scandalous exposures in connection with the illegal sale of U.S. arms to Iran and the transfer of part of the proceeds to the Somocistas.

Arms and other military equipment, including most up-to-date ones, are continuously supplied to them through the Pentagon and CIA channels.

The United States is also drawing other Central American countries, and first of all Honduras, into the military venture against Nicaragua. Honduran troops are airlifted by U.S. helicopters directly to the border with Nicaragua. U.S. servicemen in Honduras, as the CBS TV network has reported, have received an instruction to directly participate in the fight against the Sandinistas.

All those actions by the U.S. Administration, and first of all the criminal raid on Nicaragua by U.S. planes, glaringly contradict the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, the General Assembly, and the International Court which demanded an end to the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

Neither is Washington willing to reckon with the opinion of its Latin American neighbours which firmly insist on a peaceful political settlement in Central America.

The Washington administration's latest step along the lines of large-scale intervention against Nicaragua has been taken in a situation when the administration found itself in an extremely complex position both inside the country and in the international arena in view of the so-called "Irangate".

The opinion of foreign policy analysts is that the White House by stepping up overt interference in Nicaragua is vainly trying to divert the attention of U.S. and world public opinion from its dirty machinations with the sale of arms to Iran.

The Soviet Union shares the international community's legitimate concern over the dangerous development of events in Central America and over its possible consequences to international peace, and is demanding that an end be immediately put to aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

'Escalation of Aggression'

LD082049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has officially confirmed that helicopters of the American Armed Forces are transporting subunits of the Honduran Army to a region bordering on Nicaragua. As is known, on 6 December airplanes of the Honduran Armed Forces bombed a number of Nicaraguan population centers. It is also reported that U.S. servicemen in Honduras have received an order to take direct part in combat operations against Nicaragua. The following is commentary on the recent news. At the microphone is Vitaliy Sobolev.

[Sobolev] Just listen, comrades. Honduras will never undertake aggression against Nicaragua and its territory will not serve the United States as a springboard for an assault on that country. That was what the president of Honduras stated quite recently. One could only rejoice at his words, if only they meant anything. The Honduran authorities declare, no less solemnly, that there are no Somocist camps in their country, in spite of the facts which simply cannot be covered up. Greater is the worth of the statement made by Washington figures on the same topic. They are just as good as the Hondurans at saying one thing and doing another. We do not supply weapons to the contras, the White House said when Congress did not allow such supplies. Now, after the lawsuit against the American airman who was shot down over Nicaragua, the U.S. press is pouring out a multitude of facts on the supply to the Somocists of weapons from U.S. Government sources.

The disclosure of the White House's intriguing in Iran has lifted the curtain on the means for U.S. Government financing of such supply operations. The U.S. Congress adopted a ban on direct participation of Americans in the undeclared war against Nicaragua. There were statements, too, by the U.S. leaders that the Americans were not participating in the war and would not participate. At that very time agents of the CIA were mining Nicaraguan ports and carrying out piratical air raids on Nicaragua.

The White House swears that there will be no new Vietnam in Central America. But its oaths are not to be believed. The Pentagon has already planned intervention and calculated its cost in dollars and human lives. All they are waiting for there is the order. And, as we can see, orders are coming down that are ever more decisive. The undeclared war is not extending more and more into the airspace of Nicaragua. It is now accepted to call such a development of events an escalation of aggression. The Costa Rica ambassador in Mexico City recently told journalists how in his time as a minister, U.S. diplomats tried to organize something like a Central American Gleiwitz operation with his help on the borders with Nicaragua -- that is, something like the provocation which World War II begin with.

And so, the facts make one come to terms with the possibility that the hatred of Washington figures for Nicaragua might prompt them to direct aggression. Nicaraguan leaders constantly point out such a possibility. In connection with the heightened tension on the border with Honduras, they are again proposing the only path that could avert the approaching danger that is so menacing for all peoples in the region -- the path of negotiaton.

NEW MINISTERS, CSA CHIEF APPOINTED IN MOLDAVIA

Finance Minister

LD081744 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.L. Budyanu as Moldavian SSR minister of finance issued in Kishinev, 26 November]

[Text] Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.L. Budyanu as Moldavian SSR minister of finance:

The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Adrian Leonidovich Budyanu be appointed minister of finance of the Moldavian SSR.

A. Mokanu, chairman of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet

A. Melnik, Secretary of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet

Kishinev, 26 November 1986

Consumer Services Minister

LD081702 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.S. Ginkul as Moldavian SSR minister for consumer services issued in Kishinev, 26 November]

[Text] Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.S. Ginkul as Moldavian SSR minister for consumer services:

The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Andrey Semenovich Ginkul be appointed minister of consumer services of the Moldavian SSR.

A. Mokanu, chairman of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet.

A. Melnik, secretary of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Kishinev, 26 November 1986

CSA Chief

LD081745 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.S. Vorotilo as chief of the Moldavian SSR Central Statistical Administration issued in Kishinev, 26 November]

[Text] Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.S. Vorotilo as chief of the Moldavian SSR Central Statistical Administration:

The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Andrey Stepanovich Vorotilo be appointed chief of the Central Statistical Administration of the Moldavian SSR.

A. Mokanu, chairman of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Presidium Soviet.

A. Melnik, secretary of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Kishinev, 26 November 1986

NEW BELORUSSIAN HOUSING MINISTER APPOINTED

LD081912 Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Summary] The Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to release Artur Bezlyudov from the post of minister of housing and municipal services of the Belorussian SSR in connection with his transfer to another post, and to appoint Mikhail Myasnikovich as minister of housing and municipal servicesZ.

Comrade M.V. Myasnikovich is a Belorussian, born in 1950. Before his appointment he worked as Minsk Party Gorkom.

TAJIKISTAN CP DISMISSES DUSHANBE GORISPOLKOM CHIEF

LD081931 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tadzhik 0200 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Excerpt] The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau held a routine session on 3 December to discuss the readiness of Dushanbe municipal services for the winter period.

It was stressed that despite the promises of the leaders of the relevant departments, the Dushanbe Gorkom and Gorispolkom, to take measures for the onset of winter, it became known that the republic's capital's municipal services were not prepared for winter. This resulted in many complaints and letters from workers. Instead of meeting the workers just demands, the housing and municipal services personnel were usually giving deceitful answers to them, resorting to bureaucracy and performing low-quality work.

The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau relieved Shorakhamov, chairman of the Dushanbe Gorispolkom, for unsatisfactory readiness for winter by Dushanbe housing and municipal services and for distancing himself from the problems of preparing for the winter. Dushanbe Gorkom was ordered to question Abdualimov, deputy chairman of the Dushanbe Gorispolkom, and other responsible officials for not implementing measures intended to prepare the municipal services for winter. [passage omitted]

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ENDS 28 NOV

AU051122 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Nov 86 p 2

["Information Announcement on the Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] On 28 November the fourth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation continued its proceedings. At the third sitting, chaired by T.A. Gavrilova, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy chairman, the third item on the agenda was examined.

A report on the tasks of the Ukrainian SSR soviets of people's deputies in implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the measures to further raise the role and increase the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for accelerating socioeconomic development in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions was delivered by deputy V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The following deputies took the floor in the discussion: N.K. Zadoya, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom second secretary; V.A. Zgurskiy, Kiev Gorispolkom chairman; P.V. Kustra, tool-maker at the Ternopol Vatra production association named after the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine; V.V. Pivovarov, general director of the Malyshev Plant production association in Kharkov; G.K. Zlobin, chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Construction; and M.I. Kirey, Lvov Oblispolkom chairman.

After an intermission, the discussion on the third item on the agenda continued under the chairmanship of deputy P.G. Kostyuk, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy chairman. The following deputies took the floor: V.A. Zheludkovskiy, Simferopol Gorkom first secretary; V.A. Plyutinskiy, Zarya Kommunizma kolkhoz chairman in Rovenskiy Rayon, Rovno Oblast; L.M. Sayko, woman teacher at the Radovel secondary school in Olevskiy Rayon, Zhitomir Oblast; S.V. Litvinenko, board chairman in the Ukrainian Consumers Union; A.N. Popernyak, Khmelnitskiy Oblispolkom chairman; M.I. Kotsyuruba, milkmaid at the Kamennogorsk sugar combine in Ilyinetskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast; A.I. Kovinko, Poltava Obkom second secretary; V.I. Slinchenko, Ukrainian minister of consumer services; M.R. Antipenko, Voloshinovka village soviet chairman in Baryshevskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast; and V.F. Sayko, director of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Farming under the Southern Branch of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision on the item examined.

Deputy N.G. Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, delivered a report on the approval of the decrees passed by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium in the period between the two sessions.

The deputies passed the laws and decisions approving the decrees of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session also examined some changes in the competition of Ukrainian Supreme Soviet permanent commissions. N.M. Popov, Voroshilovgrad Obkom second secretary, was elected chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission.

With this the fourth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation ended its proceedings.

WRITERS UNION'S KARPOV ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET

PM261423 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Vladimir Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, at 17 November evening session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities: "Vladimir Karpov: The Responsible Role of Literature" -- first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, was held a few days ago. We published the speech by V. Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, at the session.

Comrade deputies! After today's session we will say again: "We talked, we decided, and not let us move from words to deeds." But how about writers whose deeds actually take the form of words? Here one probably has to bear in mind that there are words and words. A word has great power: A word can kill a man or make him happy. A word can rouse people to attack or, on the other hand, can make them flee in panic. Everything depends on the context in which it was spoken, by whom and for what purpose it was spoken, in what direction it calls and in pursuit of what.

Much was said at the Eighth Writers Congress about the "gray wave" in literature and, in the wake of our congress -- you have probably noticed this -- some sharp and at times devasting articles have appeared about books written by writers who have always been at the focus of the attention not only of our own but also of the reading public abroad -- Ch. Aytmatov, Yu. Bondarev, V. Belov, and others. This is considered to be a demonstration of daring and is presented as transition from words to deeds. Famous people can and must be criticized, but businesslike analysis and arguments must not be steeped in bile. The power of the word must always be borne in mind and balanced; it must always be borne in mind that both critic and writer are ultimately engaged in one and the same common great work.

Take another trend as example: Works by literary figures like Gumilev, Nabokov, and others, who have not been published for various reasons, are now appearing. This is also a transition from words to deeds. A sort of restoration of justice. But this does not at all mean that this trend is becoming the main one in our literature and that works by founders of Soviet literature like M. Gorkiy, V. Mayakovskiy, M. Sholokhov, A. Fadeyev, A. Tvardovskiy, and others, are being consigned to oblivion. Soviet literature has firmly held and will continue to hold its Soviet and party positions.

Certain people have emerged (and not just among writers) who perceive democracy as total license, use the slogan "from words to deeds" as an opportunity to settle old accounts, and take on the role of exposer, their genre being letters "to the top" and their sources of information being, as a rule, keyholes, rumors, and scandal.

This may not be worth talking about, but unfortunately these drones in our literary environment -- and not just there, either -- distract and divert attention from the main work and problems, and consume much time, strength, and, I would say, nervous energy.

The Writers Union Board Secretariat, thoroughly looking into life and the creative processes occurring since the congress, guides writers in their creative work to reflect the new trends in our life. Take just the question of truth. Much has been said and written since the 27th CPSU Congress about many shortcomings and omissions. At times it is bitter and painful to read about this, but the truth must be spoken, this helps the cleansing process, the process of getting rid of the sense of former excessive regulation and the little red flags which gave warnings regarding certain subjects. Today this is behind us. But it is also impossible to agree with the trend of writing only about shortcomings, only about he negative aspects of our life. Today this is no longer the complete truth. The complete truth today consists of the fact that the party has perceived the shortcomings, has evaluated them, and is leading the people in overcoming all phenomena of stagnation in economic and spiritual life. The truth today consists of the fact that a new hero has emerged, a hero who has embraced the innovative nature and revolutionary passion of current transformations with all his heart. This new hero of our time has not only personally joined the renewal and creatively seeks the best ways to implement the set tasks, but also arouses and leads others and generates enthusiasm, faith, and a passionate desire to implement our current plans.

Soviet literature has always relied on life, and life, as we can see, offers us wonderful examples and, consequently, opportunities to depict it creatively. Writers do this daily in their current affairs articles for newspapers and journals, in radio and television appearances, in the thousands of meetings with readers taking place in our country's cities.

Writers make a weighty contribution to the struggle for peace and disarmament. All over the world, in the most diverse forums, discussions, and simple conversations, writers bring our party's policy to the broad people's masses. And they do the same when they welcome thousands of guests from abroad to their land.

Current affairs, literary criticism, and poetry are the most effective branches of literature. Novels and novellas about our stormy time of transformations also appear, but these branches require much time and creative energy.

Unfortunately, phenomena which hinder fruitful work also exist in the writers' life. The Writers Union has enormous creative forces. These are not just the famous writers in the capital. Many talented literary figures live in all republics, oblasts, and cities. Most of them play an active part in social life. In some places, however, thre is -- to put it mildly -- a scornful attitude toward writers.

And this is wrong -- a writer is a good adviser and active assistant of local party and soviet organs. But do not forget, dear comrades, a certain specific aspect of a writer's labor: A writer cannot be appointed, nor can he be relieved of his duties. Nothing can be done about it, and it is true that talent is a gift of nature, an asset of the people. And if this is so, it deservers at least some attention. A writer's labor, just like any other labor, requires material backing. Do not believe the philistine talk about enormous fees. Writers in their overwhelming majority live modestly, and their earnings are no higher than the salaries of physicians or engineers.

And yet, at times a writer generates considerable revenues. We spoke at an enterprise once. Its director proudly said: "Last year we produced about R4 million profit." And I thought that some of the writers who had spoken at the plant had generated equal revenues. Look at the publication figures for ROMAN-GAZETA. A booklet with a print run of 2 million copies or (if a novel runs into two issues) 4 million copies. Each copy costs R1.30. And the philistine calculates: "Good grief! The writer has pocketed about 5 million!" But the writer has received the copyright fee of R5,000 due to him for every book, while 4 million and more have gone into the state budget to join the 4 million from the enterprise that I was talking about. And if you think that the literary worker may have been writing this book for 3-5 years, and then waited just as long for publication, the average monthly earnings will not come to very much.

I gave this example to show the inconsistency between copyright fees and a writer's labor. These fees were introduced before the war, money and prices have changed many times over, and yet our remuneration is still calculated according to prewar values. There have been some amendments and additions, but copyright fees should have been fundamentally revised a long time ago.

Our printing facilities are very inadequate and obsolete, and they fail to meet the large-scale tasks facing Soviet literature today. The Writers Union, together with the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, is seeking opportunities to make more rational use of existing printing facilities but, dear comrades, this resembles the story of Trishka's famous coat -- no matter how many patches you put on they are never enough; what is needed are new and modern printing enterprises.

In the war years people spoke and worked under the slogan "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" Under the conditions of most intense ideological struggle, when international conflicts and problems cannot be solved by the force of arms but only by talks and persuasion, in other words by the force of the word, it seems to us that it is right to supply the ideological front with the technical, printing weapons it needs.

Unfortunately, I did not notice any such attention given to the needs of the ideological front in the draft budget we are discussing today. And this is despite the fact that the conclusion by the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the state plan under discussion reads: "The USSR Gosplan...to seek out opportunities for fuller satisfaction of the needs of cultural institutions and the printing industry...for high quality equipment and raw and other materials."

But if the subject of my speech demands large capital investments, let us then, comrade deputies, do some work which is very useful for literature and requires no special expenditure. A writer does not need very much to work -- a room, silence, and an opportunity to concentrate. The government, realizing this, made a decision to allocate an additional 20 meters of housing area, in other words one room, to every member of the USSR Writers Union. But many cities do not observe this resolution: If you have 6-9 meters per capita, you do not even get put down on the list. Mayakovskiy said: "I feel I am a Soviet plant, manufacturing happiness." And if I were to remind you that a plant at times pollutes the environment, while a writer's production is, as a rule, free of harmful discharges, I hope to have convinced you of the need to help writers wherever you live and work together with them.

Incidentally, when the time comes for a writer who has worked all his life in literature to retire on pension, his ordeals begin. How much pension should he be given, on what basis is it to be calculated? The USSR Ministry of Finance forgets all the revenues contributed by the writer to the state budget and tries to give him as small a pension as possible. This is unfair! The man has worked like a plant, and his old age is secured according to the norms applied to individual handicraftsmen.

Esteemed comrade deputies, I am talking about this because all problems in the state machinery are interconnected. M.S. Gorbachev said at the 27th congress: "The slowing down of socioeconomic development was the consequence of serious blunders not only in the sphere of economic management, but also in ideological work." Lenin's teaching on the role of culture in building the new society is widely known. The human factor primarily consists of cultural standards and firm faith in our ideal and values. This determines to a large extent the labor and creative enthusiasm and the implementation of the plans and the achievement of the production levels we are setting and discussing today. Soviet literature has a large and very responsible role to play in this affair of state. Writers understand this and are wholeheartedly prepared to serve the great cause of renewal, of a prosperous life for our people.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON VITEBSK OBKOM PLENUM

PM071500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report entitled "Combined With Broad Publicity" under the rubric "Party Life: Aspects of Restructuring"]

[Text] Vitebsk, 28 Nov -- The participants in today's plenum of the Vitebsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom departed from established practice. [paragraph continues]

Immediately after the report delivered by Obkom First Secretary V.V. Grigoryev, they followed 10 routes, selected at random, to see for themselves the organization of services in the city.

Virtually all the main enterprises working, so to speak, for people's mood were covered by these routes. Participants in the plenum called on stores, consumer service centers, workshops, dining rooms, and enterprises having their own service facilities. The impressions from the tour were vivid and unexpected. After all, they saw not just positive aspects of the system of services for the population. There were also marked negative phenomena and problems preventing the system from operating normally.

Preparations for the session of the obkom plenum were equally unusual. The local mass news media were involved in this work. "How would you like to see the services sphere?" -- this was the question asked of the oblast's residents by newspapers, radio, and television. The rubric "Plenum Platform" has become permanent and one of the most popular rubrics.

The editorial offices and the obkom received hundreds of replies. People of different ages and vocations -- tractor drivers and sewing machine operators, weavers and milkmaids, teachers and pupils, students and pensioners -- expressed their ideas, proposals, and suggestions. Workers in trade and consumer services, public catering, and the consumer cooperative system did not ignore the discussion, either. Many letters were published in special newspaper features, were read on radio broadcasts, and provided the subject matter for television commentaries. The part of the editorial mailbag which was not "covered" was summed up in a press bulletin which was distributed among participants in the plenum. Leading specialists in the sector and journalists from the oblast newspaper visited other cities in the country, where they studied positive experience of work by the best enterprises in the services sphere.

This thoroughly thought-out and efficiently conducted preparatory work, combined with broad publicity, enabled the party committee to objectively appraise the state of affairs in the services sphere, to draw the attention of the participants to the "sore" points, and to clearly define the strategy and tactics of restructuring.

It was said in the report and the debate speeches that the oblast still lacks an efficient system for the study of demand, the economic justification of orders, and the precise coordination of enterprise plans with the trade system. Purchases of agricultural produce from the population are poorly organized. Only slightly more than one-third of personal subsidiary plots have firm contracts with other consumer cooperatives. Vitebsk's consumer service workers simply cannot reach even the average republican levels as regards clothing, footwear, furniture, and apartment repair and photographic services; the production and range of consumer goods do not correspond with the potential, their quality remains poor, and there is a tangible gap between the consumer services in cities and rural areas.

These and other facts provided a basis for the formulation of basic guidelines for the activity of party committees and organizations in the oblast as regards the restructuring of trade and consumer services for the population in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

One of the positive examples of a creative and enterprising approach toward restructuring cited by the main speaker offered a convincing illustration of specific ways to attain the goal. He mentioned workers at the Vitebsk wine-making plant, who managed within a short time to alter the production specialization, using their own resources to reconstruct the shops and install a technological line for the production of cream toffee.

Now the shelves of the oblast's stores will be stocked with more than 250 metric tons of their output each year. The former wine makers did not look for funds, equipment, or raw materials elsewhere: The rationalizers and inventors "forced" a large part of their own machines and equipment to work for their new consumers.

Special emphasis was placed at the plenum on the idea of abandoning parasitical sentiments and on the need to make full use of local resources. The orientation toward self-capitalization, self-financing, and self-support has become a determining point for all cadres and all collectives.

According to the general opinion of all the plenum participants, the conversation which developed there was extremely serious and exacting and dealt in depth with the processes occurring in trade, public catering, consumer services, and the production of consumer goods. Its logical outcome was an extensive program of measures for the development of these sectors through 1990 adopted at the session.

N.A. Stashenkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Section, took part in the plenum's work.

PRAVDA NOTES DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTERS DISCIPLINED

PM090927 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 December 1986 Second Edition carries on page 2 under the rubric "In Response to Earlier PRAVDA Criticism" and the general headline "Health Is Worth More than Wealth" a 500-word reply by Ye. Potekhin, secretary of the USSR Ministry of Health Party Committee, in which he notes that:

"Having examined the article "Health Is Worth More Than Wealth" (15 September), the USSR Ministry of Health Party Committee takes the view that the article exposes serious shortcomings and omissions in the style and methods of work of the party committee, shop party organizations, and Communists in the ministry's apparatus." ..."Deputy Ministers P. Burgasov and A. Safonov, who were mentioned in the article, have been released from their posts in connection with their retirement." ..."The party committee has warned deputy ministers that they are personally responsible for the state of executive discipline in the structural subdivisions under their jurisdiction and has instructed them to establish proper order in this sphere. Party organization secretaries have been instructed to apply measures of party pressure against communists who violate executive discipline."

Under the same heading, the paper also carries the following reply from USSR Minister of Health S. Burenkov:

"The article 'Health Is Worth More Than Wealth' was discussed at a session of the USSR Ministry of Health Collegium. The newspaper article correctly points out serious shortcomings in organizational and cadre work.

"The collegium has made a critical assessment of the style and methods of work of a number of the ministry's leading workers and, with a view to radically restructuring the work of the ministry apparatus, instructed the minister, his deputies, ahd chiefs of administrations and sections to eliminate the existing shortcomings, ensure a higher standard of discipline, organization, and order, and step up ideological and educational work within the apparatus.

"Deputy ministers and chiefs of administrations and sections have been instructed to implement additional measures to improve the work of hospitals, maternity homes, health centers, first-aid stations, emergency wards, and other health care establishments on the basis of the accelerated introduction in practice of achievements of scientific and technical progress and progressive experience. Measures have been adopted to accelerate the implementation of the comprehensive program for boosting preventive medicine, strengthening the health of the Soviet population, and introducing nationwide screening of the population.

"Higher and secondary medical education is being restructured, the quality of professional training of nurses and pharmacists is being improved, and ideological and political education work among students is being intensified in the spirit of the oath taken by Soviet doctors. The plan for the current 5-year plan makes provision for a considerable increase in the training of middle-level medical staff. The norms for specialists working in city pediatric clinics are being reviewed, and incentives and measures to enhance the responsibility of medical staff for the quality of their work and its end results have been defined.

"Stricter supervision of the construction and commissioning of hospitals and health centers and improved provision of medicines and medical equipment for the population and health care establishments has been established. Provision has been made for comprehensive checks of organizational and cadre work to be carried out in health care organs and establishments of a number of the country's teritories. The work of the apparatus in drafting instructions and other normative documents is being improved, their number and the requirements for primary medical documentation and the rendering of accounts in the system of the ministry's organizations and establishments are being cut back, unjustified internal correspondence is prohibited, and a system to monitor the implementation of directives and ministry collegium decisions and handling of citizens letters is being introduced.

"The collegium has issued a reprimand to V. Varakin, chief of the cadre administration, for shortcomings in the selection and placement of cadres in the ministry's central apparatus. Deputy Minister Yu. Isakov and A. Moskvichev and I. Grebeshova, chiefs of the Main Administrations of Therapeutic and Prophylactic Aid, have been severely censured for omissions in their work.

"Work to reinformce the apparatus, and primarily its leading component, with cadres is under way in the ministry."

CRITICISM OF KAZAKH CEMENT INDUSTRY ACCEPTED

PM091013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[Reply by Ye. Bashmakov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, to an article entitled "On the Off-Chance" printed under the general rubric "In Response to Earlier PRAVDA Criticism" and the same headline]

[Text] The article printed under the headline "On the Off-Chance" (PRAVDA 14 September) correctly reflects serious omissions on the part of the leadership of the republic's cement industry, a reply by Ye. Bashmakov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, says.

The Central Committee Secretariat has issued a reprimand to Minister O. Beysenov for systematic nonfulfillment of the plans for the production of cement and the deterioration in the quality of cement and cautioned his first deputy K. Benishev, who was directly in charge of the cement industry.

At the same time, the ministry collegium and the minister have been instructed to ensure the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises in the 12th 5-Year Plan and to eliminate design flaws on dry-method cement production lines at the Karagandatsement association. They have been ordered to ensure normal conditions for highly productive labor and leisure by working people. The relevant party obkoms have been instructed to step up organizational and party political work in cement industry labor collectives and to reinforce lagging sections with highly skilled specialists.

At the same time, the reply says, the assistance of the union ministry is needed in replacing large quantities of obsolete equipment and ensuring stable supplies of raw materials and other resources to plants. The need for this has been confirmed by studies of enterprises carried out by key institutes. The implementation of a program elaborated on this basis and approved by the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry demands expenditures in excess of R80 million.

YAKOVLEV DISCUSSES MARXISM AT THEORISTS MEETING

LD052249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] The meeting of editors of the theoretical and political publications of Communist and workers parties ended today in Moscow.

The roundtable session was addressed by Comrade Yakovlev. He talked about the CPSU's work to develop Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's social and economic strategy, and about the restructuring that is taking place in our society.

The discussions in Moscow have come to an end. They were frank: A comradely exchange of views took place. Those taking part analyzed the new facts influencing the development of society -- political, scientific and technical, international, and national. [passage omitted]

YELTSIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW AIR DEFENSE MEETING

PM051127 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Military Council Session"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Moscow Air Defense District Military Council held yesterday analyzed the results of the study year and examined -- in the light of the 27th Congress demands -- tasks concerning the further restructuring of the activity of the command, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the session.

YELTSIN SPEAKS TO INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE LEADERS

LD052227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Directors and the restructuring -- this important theme was the subject of a seminar for directors of Moscow industrial enterprises held on 5 December.

It was noted at the seminar that given the diversity of our understanding of the restructuring process, the role of the economic leader holds a special place. A great deal of attention was devoted to the role of the industrial enterprise leader in ethical education and in galvanizing public organizations and working people in the struggle against drunkenness, violations of discipline, slovenliness, laxity, self-seeking, and those given to living on unearned income. Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the seminar.

YELTSIN, MUSCOVITES HONOR UNKNOWN SOLDIER

LD062240 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- Representatives of the working people of the capital and its suburbs came to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall today, on the 45th anniversary of the beginning of the Soviet troops' counter-offensive near Moscow.

They paid tribute of respect and gratitude to the Soviet servicemen who defended Moscow against the enemy. Wreaths were laid to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier. The ceremony was attended by Boris Yeltsin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU.

TV SHOWS 'COMPLETED' CHERNOBYL SARCOPHAGUS

LD071950 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; unattributed video report]

[Text] Construction of the sarcophagus for the fourth reactor at the Chernobyl AES has been completed.

We can now show you this unique construction. It is unique, because in the speed in which it was built and in the scale of the work that has been carried out here, it has no equivalent in world engineering and construction practice.

This is how the sarcophagus looks from the southern side. It was here that it was most difficult to cover up the damage to the stricken reactor. It was necessary to set into it mighty concrete support columns, and then lay on to these a 160-metric-ton beam that the construction workers call, not without reason, the mammoth. On this were mounted the structures of the southern wall of the covering. The northern and western walls of the sarcophagus, which stand on mighty foundations, rise to a height of more than 60 meters. From the east its structure lies firmly against the buildings of the third power unit. And now, with the aid of a helicopter crew, we are showing you the structures of the sarcophagus from the air. [video shows distant shots of the AES, a large gray structure covering part of the buildings, cranes standing nearby; part of the cover appears to be supported by steel girders; shots of the northern and western walls, again covered in concrete and apparently supported by concrete buttresses; shots from the air show the top of the structure, the western and southern walls]

SUCCESSFUL 'TRAP' LAID FOR DRUG THIEVES

LD072002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] We will now tell you about an unusual operation by Moscow militiamen. A few days ago, at about midnight, people in white overalls entered one of the houses on Chusovskaya Street. They had arrived in an ambulance. When they climbed the stairs leading to the third floor, they were confronted by two attackers. One of them charged with a knife. But the knife harmlessly landed on a stair, being knocked out by a professional hand, and the robbers found themselves pressed against the floor. An all-clear signal was given at 38 Petrovka Street [Criminal Investigation headquarters].

What in fact happened was that someone called an ambulance on 26 February, saying that his wife had had a heart attrack and that she urgently needed a doctor. But in an entry way of a house at Izmaylovskiy Boulevard, the first aid team was surrounded by a group of unknown individuals who, threatening with weapons, took away the aid kit which carried drugs. The second attack on an ambulance team in similar circumstances was carried out on 27 November. Having learned the description of the criminals and the manner in which the crimes were committed, the militia masterminded a kind of trap. When another suspicious call was made, the medical team was preceded on the stars by Makarov and Volodin, officials of an internal affairs directorate, disguised in white overalls. You already know what the outcome was.

EMIGRATION SEEKER INTERNED IN PSYCHIATRIC WARD

AU061608 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 6 (AFP) -- A Russian who requested to emigrate from the Soviet Union has been interned for five months in a pyschiatric ward, where he is locked in a constantly lighted room with mentally ill patients, his daughter said here Saturday.

Lyudmila Evsukov said her father, Serafim, aged 53, was locked up in July in a Moscow psychiatric hospital and was transferred Thursday to another psychiatric hospital 70 kilometers (45 miles) from the capital. He requested emigration eight years ago, she said. She added that for the first time she and her mother had been allowed to visit her brother, also called Serafim, age 24, who has been doing forced labour in Western Siberia since August 8. He is a conscientious objector and had already served a two-and-a-half year sentence when he was 18 and first refused his military service.

VIROLOGY INSTITUTE CHIEF DISCUSSES AIDS

PM081600 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Dec 86 p 4

[S. Soldatenkova article under the rubvric "Health": "Three 'Signatures' of AIDS"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] According to recent data from abroad, some 32,000 cases of the disease AIDS have now been recorded in the world. And a significant proportion of them are in the United States -- 27,000, with some 3,000 in the West European countries and more than 1,000 cases on the African continent.

At an international congress which ended in Paris recently, specialists expressed the opinion that in the next 10-15 years AIDS will become a more serious threat to man than all other diseases put together.

The report by U.S. representative (Keren) said that according to their figures the virus has been found in the blood of 1.5 million people in the United States. Computer calculations have shown that by 1991 74,000 Americans will fall ill.

For the United States this is a real national disaster. It is also a serious problem for West European countries. The number of cases in countries like France and the FRG is continuing to increase rapidly. The disease has stolen into Belgium and Switzerland -- here they have the highest figure for new cases.

"Isolated cases of the disease have been recorded in our country," V. Zhdanov, director of the Ivanovskiy Virology Institute and academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, says. "People in the West regard us as conservative about sexual problems. Well, in this case this has proved useful. We believe that we do not have the social conditions for this disease to spread widely. But the vast influx of tourists and close contacts with foreign countries do not exclude the possibility of AIDS penetrating the Soviet Union. That is why we have had cases of the disease being developed among foreigners living here and Soviet citizens."

What do the scientists know about this disease that is new? Three forms of the AIDS virus have been discovered. One is carried by green monkeys -- man cannot catch this. The second causes minor illnesses, sometimes even without visible signs of the disease. And the third and last is the most dangerous, with a lethal outome. It is called the African form: More Americans and West Europeans suffer from it.

"In general the question of the origin of the virus is giving rise to various debates," V. Zhdanov notes. "And I think it is premature to give a final opinion. What is important is that we have three related viruses with differing degrees of danger to man. Recently, following a decision of the WHO, the Virology Institute became the WHO center for AIDS. The disease is studied here and comprehensive research is under way. We have been studying this problem for approximately 2 years. It was important for us to obtain strains of the virus from foreign colleagues. Professor Montagnier (France) and Doctors Gallo and Levi (United States) kindly made them available. In our turn, we too have isolated several strains. So we have obtained standards.

"Through basic studies of the properties of the virus Soviet scientists have developed two systems for diagnosing the infection. And they have begun to produce them in conjunction with the Institute of Viral Preparations. Patent certificates have been issued for the means of obtaining AIDS antigens by genetic engineering methods.

"In our country a wide program of research involving dozens of institutes has been drawn up. Work is now under way to create a vaccine against this dangerous disease. It may not be necessary to use it on a large scale. But we must have it in our possession."

SOCIOLOGIST NOTES 'TENS OF THOUSANDS' OF ADDICTS

LD082020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1925 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec (TASS) -- A public opinion poll center has been created in the USSR, belonging to the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Researach. This was reported today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists by Soviet scientist Professor Igor Bestuzhev-Lada.

The professor pointed out that sociologists take an active part in the process of restructuring society. They are researching into problems of openness [glasnost], social relations in production, and other topical issues. They present recommendations for the solution of various problems in the economic and social spheres.

Replying to the question of whether drug addiction exists in the USSR, the professor noted that there are several tens of thousands of drug addicts in the country. Although there are incomparably fewer of them than, for example, in the United States, where according to the official and clearly understated figures 22 million drug addicts are registered, this problem is of concern to Soviet society, and steps are being taken in the country to eradicate its causes. The point should be not how to punish a person who takes drugs, but how to cure him of this illness.

The sociologist also classed divorce among the awkward social issues. As sociological research has shown, the main reason for divorce is alcohol. The struggle against alcholism, which is in progress in the USSR, the scientist said, is having an influence on reducing the number of troubled families. Although the results are so far not significant, the turning point in reducing the quantity of divorces in the country has already been reached.

Sociological figures also show that living together with parents in one apartment also has a negative influence on young families. In connection with this, the scientist recalled the scale of housing construction in the country and of the plans of the 27th party congress to make an individual house or apartment available for every Soviet family by the end of the century.

NEVA FLOOD-LEVEL IN LENINGRAD RISES 'SHARPLY'

LD062055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today, for the third time this week, the Neva had made its disposition known. In Leningrad, the 269th flooding since the day the city was founded has been registered. [video shows dull gray expanse of water under a brooding sky, while the camera pans across a scene of middle-distance riverside architecture and foreground semisubmerged parapets]

Two Atlantic cyclones brought water into the Gulf of Finland and the Neva firth, while gusts of a southwesterly wind of up to 23 meters per second drove water from the Baltic into the Neva. [video shows shot from semisubmerged vehicle interior, with water lapping at its windows] At about 0700 a storm warning was received. [video shows two males clambering along a snow-topped wall, clinging to railings as they make their way along it, while water passes a foot or so below them] The level of water had reached 80 centimeters. Since that time it began to rise sharply, and by 1800, a level of 250 centimeters above the normal level was registered in Leningrad. [video pans from a shot of a sphynx-like embankment statue to icy-looking water and a crowd gazing at it from behind an embankment well]. According to specialists the Neva is expected to rise to a level of 270 centimeters. The municipal and rayon commissions formed to combat elemental disasters have been placed on the alert. For Sunday, the weather forecasters are promising that the cyclone will move away. [video ends with shots on embankment and snow falling]

RYZHKOV TOURS CASPIAN, ORENBURG GAS COMPLEXES

LD082218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Ye. Fateyev report]

[Text] Today the gas workers of Karachaganak -- a new promising deposit under development in the Caspian lowlands -- prefulfilled the annual plan for gas and condensate extraction:

[Ye. Fateyev] This success, while significant, does not exactly make those who are taking part in the completion of the new deposit happy. They are already could, and should, be working to much more intensive plans and producing much more of the product which the country needs so much. So far the involvement of Karachaganak wealth in the national economy turnover has been developing at an insufficiently high rate. To put it politely, our engineering branch and a number of other industries have turned out to be not quite ready for the extreme conditions of the field's completion -- the huge reservoir pressure, the aggressive action of hydrogen sulphide. Things are also slowed down through builders' inertia and absence of a clear prospect for the development of the complex. The field is in Kazakhstan, while it is being completed and exploited by Orenburg gas men. And so arguments are still going on about whether to erect new gas processing works on Kazakh soil, directly in the field, or to continue delivering the gas condensate to the neighboring Orenburg gas works, having expanded its capacities at a much smaller outlay than for a new construction project. [video shows workers operating machinery, drilling installations, drilling towers]

Today Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov began his tour of the Caspian and Orenburg oil and gas complex by acquainting himself with the state of affairs at the Karachaganak field. He visited the first -- and so far the only -- producing field at Karachaganak. Comrade Ryzhkov asked detailed questions about the gas workers' working and living conditions and the new field's potential capacities. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's attention was drawn to the low quality of bits and drilling equipment manufactured by our industry. [video shows Ryzhkov and entourage disembarking from an Aeroflot MI-8 helicopter, looking at installations; man pointing out to Ryzhkov various features in a line-up of drill bits, close-ups of bits] In the afternoon Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov visited enterprises of Orenburg's oil and gas complex. At the Orenburg gas processing works -- one of the country's largest -- he was told that the collective of the enterprises, above all on account of refurbishment, has planned to double the processing of the valuable chemical raw material -- gas condensate -- by the end of the 5-year plan, to increase the production of gas by 7 billion cubic meters without involving additional workforce. But just like the field workers the gas processing workers here have a big grudge against the suppliers of equipment. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov examined samples of such long-quality products, which hardly correspond to the demands of the day. [video shows Ryzhkov's delegation entering works, Ryzhkov being shown various equipment]

The ability of our science and technology and our industry to develop highly-effective equipment is exemplified by the Orenburg helium works, also visited by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov. The works produces 90 percent of all helium in the country.

As far as its degree of automation and the boldness of engineering solutions are concerned it has no equals in world practice. All equipment is of domestic manufacture. Practically waste-free, extensive processing of raw material has been achieved. But the well-being of the leading enterprise may soon be threatened. Phase three of the works is being built extremely slowly. [video shows equipment inside works -- VDTs, control panels, Ryzhkov visiting various parts of the works, meeting workers, exterior of works]

Shcherbina, Others Attend

LD090453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] In accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the country's economic and social development plan for the Twelfth 5-Year Plan, there are plans to set up an oil and gas complex in the regions adjoining the Caspian, which will be the second in size after the one in western Siberia.

In order to familiarize himself with the progress of work in dealing with this most important task of the national economy, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Polituro, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Orenburg on 7 December. He traveled today to the Karachaganak gas condensate field in the Uralsk Oblast of the Kazakh SSR, which for 2 years now has been providing the country with fuel and raw materials. The relative proximity to the main industrial centers of the country and the presence of an industrial base for gas refining in Orenburg makes the development of this field, one of the unique treasuries of hydrocarbon raw materials in the Caspian depression, economically efficient. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzkov visited installations for treating gas ready for transportation. He showed an interest in the work of the drilling teams and in their living conditions. During the meeting with workers and specialists, a detailed conversation took place on the means for accelerated construction of the promising new energy complex; on raising the rate of commissioning geological prospecting work; on building wells; and on the need to deal effectively with the tasks relating to the quality of drilling and other gas-industry equipment. It was noted that on this issue, the achievements of science and technology should be more fully exploited and the human factor activated. Particular attention was given to the necessity for quickly commissioning housing and social and cultural amenities. The workers, prospecting geologists, and buiders of Karachaganak presented serious complaints to the representatives of the appropriate ministries taking part in the visit to the Karchaganak field. In the afternoon, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov went to the Orenburg gas treatment and helium works. In conversation with workers, he showed interest in the progress of fulfilling the plan tasks, in labor and living conditions, and also in what is hindering more efficient and better work. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers became aquainted with the city, visiting the new microrayons. At the oblast party committee there was a conference of the leaders of the oblast's party, local soviet and economic bodies and the leaders of the ministries and departments taking part in the development of the Karachaganak field. The prospects for the development of the fuel and energy branches of Orenburg and the adjacent rayons taking into account the importance of a very rapid increase of gas and oil extraction and treatment capacity and of a simultaneous solution to social problems were examined. Comrade Ryzhkov spoke at the meeting. Taking part in the trip to the Orenburg and Uralsk Oblasts were the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Shcherbina; Comrade Balandin, first secretary of the Orenburg Obkom; Comrade Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Miroshkin, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; Comrade (Iskaliyev), first secretary of the Uralsk Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; the leaders of a number of ministries; and CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers executives.

MURAKHOVSKIY ATTENDS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL MEETING

LD032142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Measures to improve the efficiency of land improvement were considered today at a session of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee which was held in Moscow. In the decision adopted attention was concentrated mainly on ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of targets envisaged in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the long-term program of land improvement, and on raising the efficient use of improved land in order to steadily improve the country's food base.

It was stressed that the targets set by the 27th CPSU Congress demand a thorough transformation of all subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex, the strengthening of their interaction, the improvement of planning, material and technical supplies, the introduction of financial autonomy and the brigade working system as well as the wide application of economic management methods and the raising of the level of organizational work in all units of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, as well as among leaders and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the highly efficient use of irrigated and reclaimed land.

Taking part in the session were Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and Comrade Zasukhin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, and leaders of ministries and departments of the country's agro-industrial complex.

SHCHERBITSKIY DISCUSSES GRAIN AT UKRAINE CP PLENUM

LD082011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] At a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, which was held today, the tasks of party, local-soviet and economic bodies of the republic on increasing the production and purchasing of grain in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress were thoroughly discussed. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, who spoke at the plenum, noted that the measures adopted have helped to somewhat reduce the consequences of the unfavorable weather conditions. However, the necessary yield and stability in grain production has not been achieved.

Over the past 5-year plan a considerable quantity of it has not been provided for the state. There are various reasons for this, but the main thing is that the republic's party and local-soviet bodies are reconstructing the leadership of the agro-industrial complex in an impermissibly slow manner.

It was pointed out at the plenum that it is necessary to enhance responsibility for the fulfillment of adopted decisions on agricultural development at all levels, and to strengthen executive discipline.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29 NOV-4 DEC NOTED

LD050559 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 29 November-4 December. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

No fileworthy items were reported for 29-30 November.

1 December

Orel Oblast has fulfilled the yearly plan for the sales of all varieties of livestock produce to the state. The procurement stations have received 450,000 metric tons of milk -- 40,000 metric tons more than the last 5-Year Plan's annual average. (0500)

2 December

All autumn agricultural operations have been completed in Kazakhstan. Cereal, feed, and industrial crops have been harvested on more than 30 million hectares. The targets for the sowing of winter crops and autumn plowing have been surpassed. (0000)

Farms in Bashkiria have prefulfilled the plan for sales of milk to the state, delivering more than 1 million metric tons in less than a year for the first time. The plan for procurement of eggs has also been prefulfilled. (1200)

No fileworthy items were reported for 3 December.

4 December

Harvesting of rape and winter rye sown in late August has been started in Uzbekistan. A total of 90,000 hectares has been allotted here to these crops. According to the estimates of specialists, in the winter months milk farms will receive additionally over 100,000 metric tons of vitamin-rich fodder. (0100)

UZBEKISTAN NOT TO FULFILL ANNUAL COTTON PLAN

LD260228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Uzbekistan: All rayons in Tashkent Oblast have successfully coped with their cotton procurement plan. In the republic as a whole, gathering and procurement of the harvest on account of the pledges is under way in 50 rayons. However, the country's largest cotton-sowing republic will not fulfill its plan this year.

We acquainted specialists at the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee with this report. They confirmed these statistics. This year there was a rare water shortage in Uzbekistan. On many fields shoots were either not obtained or they died, and this has affected the harvest negatively. However, how does one explain the success of Tashkent Oblast cotton workers, who were in the same conditions as the rest? The fact of the matter is that there they achieved strict observance of technological discipline: Economical watering, crop management, and weed control are carried out in very strict conformity with intensive techniques.

All this made it possible for Tashkent agricultural workers to cope successfully with the cotton procurement. As we were told at the USSR Central Statistical Administration, in the country as a whole over 8 million metric tons of raw cotton have been purchased; that is 91 percent of the plan. Tasks on the procurement of the most valuable varieties, the fine-fiber ones, have been overfulfilled. Farms in Azerbaijan and Tajikistan have coped successfully with cotton procurement. The cotton harvest is nearing completion, and it is already clear now that some farms, and even the whole of the Republic of Turkmenistan, will not cope with the plan for the same reasons as Uzbekistan.

PRELIMINARY GRAIN HARVEST RESULTS ASSESSED

LD302304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Anatoliy Ivashchenko commentary]

[Text] Hello comrades! The country's farmers are at the moment summing up the preliminary results of working under new conditions in the first year of the 5-year plan. A significant step forward has been made, and the contribution of grain farmers deserves particular attention. They have harvested about 210 million metric tons of grain, almost 30 million metric tons more than was obtained per year on average in the last 5-year plan. This harvest deserves that quality mark in the full sense of the word. Two-thirds of the wheat that poured into state granaries is firm, strong, and valuable. This had not been achieved before in our agricultural history. All this has become possible because the grain crops were cultivated using intensive technologies over an area that exceeded last year's by 14 million hectares. The area of fallow land in the country is larger now, and this means that more grain is sown on land that has had a rest. The rates of application of fertilizers have also increased. There are more combine harvesters. The field to elevator conveyor has functioned more smoothly. Yes, a high and very difficult hurdle has been cleared.

But as has been the case more than once before, our ideological opponents, who relish economic shortcomings in the first country of socialism, now cast doubt upon every success. Our present harvest has given rise to confusion there. They repeat in different voices: The Russians are misleading the world. These figures are falsified. There could be no more than 190 million metric tons. This is what Deutsche Welle is broadcasting: In the past, the USSR was forced to purchase millions of metric tons of grain in the West because of poor harvests. Therefore, the optimistic forecasts for this year's harvest, published recently, have been viewed in the West with certain scepticism. And here's some more: This year the good weather had a favorable affect on the grain harvest. If they really harvested 210 million metric tons, then this will be the fourth Soviet harvest on such a scale during the postwar years. Yes, there will be 210 million metric tons. The final results will be summed up here in December; you can judge for yourselves. As early as October, when all the grain had not even been taken away from the threshing floors, and the corn and rice were still being harvested, the grain crop harvest was even approaching 200 million metric tons. Twenty-five percent more wheat was procured than last year. As for the good weather, alas, there was none. More than once I have related the effort that went into harvesting this grain.

Not let's take a look into the future. [words indistinct] We shall increase the intensive farming methods further. If we reduce the huge losses which continue -- for we lose more than we purchase -- harvest of 240 to 250 million metric tons, as are planned for the end of the 5-year period, will become a reality. Our excellent wheat also will be entering the world market. So, we shall be distressing our Western opponents. Of course, the West does not like that sort of thing, but it makes us happy.

FRANCE, 'INTERCOSMOS' STATES IN 'VESTA' PROJECT

LD041847 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Scientists in the socialist countries affiliated with [the] Intercosmos program, and in France, have said they are going to take part in a new Soviet space project called "Vesta." The Moscow-based Space Research Institute has announced that the project provides for sending space probes toward Vesta, a minor planet. An international team of researchers that will be preparing the experiment will rely on the experience gained in the course of the "Vega" program in which Venus and Halley's Comet were studied with the help of Soviet unmanned probes. Scientists expect that the comparison of the physical and chemical composition of minor celestial bodies would give fresh information about the development of the solar system.

REMOTE-SPACE RADAR BECOMES OPERATIONAL

LD080849 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Kharkov December 8 TASS -- A radar system for remote surveying of the earth's surface from outer space has gone into operation. It has been designed by scientists of Kharkov, a major scientific centre in the Ukraine. The side scanning radar will participate in piloting ships in the Arctic under conditions of polar night. It detects difference in ice thickness, water openings, clearings and channels. It can also watch directions and force of hurricanes.

MEDICAL SCIENCES ACADEMY DISCUSSES AIDS RESEARCH

LD082244 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] The winter session of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences has got underway here in Moscow. The 287 medical authorities are discussing the results of the introduction of new technologies and methods to treat the most dangerous diseases. They are also going to determine the priority and the most promising areas of medical research, among them the development of a vaccine against the AIDS disease.

The disease was first registered in the United States and is now spreading rapidly around the world. The World Health Organization has asked Soviet medical workers to lead the research into ways of controlling AIDS.

BRIEFS

ACADEMICIAN LIKHACHEV HONORED -- For his great contributions to the development of science and culture, the training of scientific cadres, and on the occasion of his 80th birthday, Academician Dmitriy Sergeyevich Likhachev has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Nov 86 LD]

PAVLODAR TV TOWER -- It took workers of the Pavlodar "Kazstalmontazh" Administration and the Tyumen Civil Aviation Administration 10 days to install a new television relay transmitter. Twenty-seven large elements of the 200-meter tower were assembled on Mount (Selektas), at an elevation of 560 meters, with an MI-10 helicopter. Conventional assembly methods would have taken 6 months. The new relay transmitter has given residents of remote Bayan-Aulskiy Rayon of Pavlodar Oblast reliable reception of Moscow and Alma-Ata television programs. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 25 November 86 OW]